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ON THE EVE OF ELECTION

AT THE VARIOUS HEAD-QUARTERS.

PREPARING FOR TO-DAY'S BATTLE—CONFIDENCE OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE ROBINSON MEN GIVE UP ALL HOPE OF SUCCESS—TAMMANY'S NEW COUNTY TICKET.

The head-quarters of the Republican State Committee, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and those of the Robinson Democracy, at the St. James Hotel, presented an appearance last night very different to what the visitor has been accustomed to see for some weeks past. The clerks in the outer rooms had gone; every man who lived out of the City of New-York had gone home to vote. Tables have been removed; doors previously guarded with jealous care were thrown wide open, giving a view of the bare and empty rooms inside. All superfluous articles of furniture had been removed, and the rooms made as clear as possible for the big crowd which will be there to-night, waiting for the returns of the election as they will be received there by the wires which have been brought into the rooms for the occasion. No one except casual visitors were to be seen at the St. James. At the Fifth-Avenue, Gen. Arthur was still busy signing the official certificates of the watchers and challengers who will act at the polls to-day. At the Kelly head-quarters, (State,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, some appearance of activity was still maintained, and as the returns will be received and read at Tammany Hall, no attempt had been made to clear the rooms in the same way as was observable at the Fifth-Avenue and the St. James. During the afternoon Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, on the next block, presented a scene of lively activity. The ballots for each Assembly district, and each election district of them, were being distributed to trusted men. At Tammany Hall the work of distribution was in full blast at 4 o'clock. A long string of carriages was in waiting around the building. The distribution was being made in the room beside the main entrance. Here each district was called, the men went in, received their tickets and money, and immediately went off in a carriage to their particular district head-quarters, where the tickets were to be guarded during the night by two trusty men. At Irving Hall a like scene was enacted; but there was some delay, for at 4 o'clock, or later, the tickets had only just been brought for distribution. A two-horse truck stood at the door loaded as high as it could be with grain-sacks containing the tickets. The Republicans had no such arrangement as this, the tickets for each district being "bunched," as it is called, at the club-rooms of each Assembly district.

At night there was quite a crowd at the St. James and at the Fifth-Avenue, the Robinson men being at the former and the Republicans at the latter. All hope of success for Robinson had been practically given up. No man could be found willing to venture any figures on him. The general expression was, "I think Robinson will be elected," but this was said with the air of men who hoped against belief. To any demand made as to what majority or plurality he would be elected by, the general answer was "Oh, it's impossible to tell; but he will be elected." The truth was, that all the hope of the Robinson men was concentrated on their County ticket. They were confident beyond measure that Peter Bowe would be elected Sheriff. No other name on the ticket was talked of to any extent; though the election of every candidate was more or less confidently hoped for. But the fact is, there was complete chaos on the county tickets, and it would be tolerably safe to say the same of the State tickets, both Republican and Democratic. No one seemed ready to venture a prediction on any name, and from the multiplicity of "pasters" which have been sent out by the various candidates, it seems as if no man knew where he stood. No fewer than 18 different County tickets are in circulation, no two of which are alike. A State ticket, given out as the "straight" Kelly State ticket, had the names of Olcott (for Controller) and Schoonmaker (for Attorney-General) omitted, and the names of the Republican nominees for the same offices substituted. This agrees with reports as to the intention of the Kelly faction, which have been in circulation for two or three weeks.

At the Republican head-quarters all was confidence and hilarity. No one seemed to care anything about the County ticket; in fact, it was scarcely mentioned. The State ticket, or rather Cornell, was the only subject of talk. A plurality of from 20,000 to 50,000 were the figures given, and the majority of those present favored the higher figures. Telegrams were received during the evening by Gen. Arthur of the large prices offered by the Robinson men through the State to Republicans to work at the polls to-day for that gentleman. One telegram received from Homer, in this State, stated that $25 had been offered to any Republican who was willing to "work," that is, vote for Robinson to-day. The weather also was a cause of anxiety. Gen. Meyer telegraphed to Gen. Arthur that a snow-storm was raging through all Northern and Central New-York; but he added that the disturbance was passing eastward, and would probably leave clear or cloudy weather behind for to-day. Another telegram was received from Crown Point stating that a foot of snow had fallen there, and the worst snow-storm known to them for the season of the year was raging though that section. In consequence of this information, telegrams were sent out to every county committee Chairman, urging him to extra exertions to bring out the vote.

There was some betting on the election, of course, but it was all one way. One hundred to forty was offered that Cornell would be elected, even money that he would have 20,000 over Robinson. All who chose to stake their money were taken at these figures. Two to one was offered that Peter Bowe would be elected Sheriff. The $5,000 left at the St. James Hotel to be bet on the success of the Robinson County ticket had not been touched up to latest accounts last night.

WILL REPUBLICANS SELL OUT?

MR. ERHART, THE CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY CLERK, TO BE SACRIFICED.

A report was in circulation last evening, and was generally believed, to the effect that the District Chairmen of the Republican Party, by direction from City head-quarters, were to run the Republican County ticket out of their boxes with the name of Henry A. Gumbleton, Kelly's candidate for County Clerk, substituted for Ferdinand Ehrhart, the Republican nominee. The rumor spread like wildfire, and the most intense indignation was manifested by honest Republicans, particularly those of Mr. Ehrhart's nationality. Later in the evening sample ballots, issued both from the Kelly and the Republican head-quarters, were brought to this office, upon which appeared the name of Gumbleton, for County Clerk, in place of Ehrhart. It was stated on the best authority that these were the "straight" Republican tickets, and would be worked from the boxes to-day. This "sell-out" is in pursuance of a bargain with John Kelly, who was known to desire above all others the election of Gumbleton, and stood ready to sacrifice all others on his own ticket to that end. Every Republican who desires to prevent the success of so disgraceful a bargain, should see to it to-day that the ticket he votes contains the name of Mr. Ferdinand Ehrhart for County Clerk. The special desire of Mr. Kelly to have control of the County Clerk's office is because it has been in the past, and under Gumbleton would be in the future, the heaviest contributor to Tammany Hall's campaign funds.

News was received at the head-quarters of the regular Democracy in the St. James Hotel, yesterday, that the tickets of Gen. Frank B. Spinola, the Tammany candidate for the Assembly in the Sixteenth District, are to be smashed with some Republican nets of tickets, in pursuance of a previous arrangement. Similar arrangements are to be carried out in other districts.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ELECTION.

Superintendent Walling yesterday completed the Police arrangements for the election to-day. There has been an increase of 100 in the number of election districts since the last election, and no corresponding increase in the Police force, and as the law requires that at least two patrolmen shall be stationed at each of the 578 polling places, the Superintendent found it difficult to furnish the men required for duty at the polls, and still keep a sufficiently large force on reserve for emergencies. In addition to this, a force of Police had to be provided for the races at Jerome Park. The entire force will come on duty o'clock this morning. The Inspectors have been charged with the preservation of the peace in their respective districts, and the details and disposition of the detachments under their command have been placed in their hands. Precincts weak in force have been strengthened by the temporary detail to them of detachments from other precincts that could spare the men, and every precaution has been taken so far as the Police officers are concerned to insure a peaceable election. There will be reserves stationed at the City Hall and Police Head-quarters, and stages will be in readiness to convey the men to whatever polls may be threatened with disturbance. The election returns will be transmitted from the various station-houses to Police Head-quarters by telegraph and mounted patrolmen. The figures on the State and County ticket will be called off by the Superintendent, as usual, in the court-room. The Board of Police will be in continuous session during the day for the purpose of disposing of election matters, removing negligent Inspectors of Election, and filling such vacancies as may occur.

The Police Board held a meeting yesterday, Commissioner MacLean in the chair. The resignations of a number of Poll Clerks and Inspectors of Election were received and accepted, and the places thus made vacant were immediately filled. At an adjourned session, late in the afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent issue the following general order: Officers of the Police detailed to do duty at polling-places on the 4th inst. (Election day) will call the particular attention of Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks to section 47 of the Election law requiring the casting and canvass of ballots to be in the presence of the public and of the persons designated by candidates to witness the canvass, and that such persons are to be allowed to be near enough to see whether the duties of the Inspectors are faithfully performed; and to section 54 of the Election law, requiring the Inspectors securely to paste or attach to each statement of the canvass one ballot of each kind found to have been given, and to state in words at full length immediately opposite such ballot, and written partly on such ballot and partly on the paper to which it shall be pasted or attached, the whole number of all such ballots received; and to sections 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 of said law, prescribing the method of the canvass. Officers of Police so detailed will state to the Inspectors of Election and Poll Clerks that no payment will be made to any Inspector of Election or Poll Clerk who shall not have fully complied with all the requirements of law relating to his duties, and that the Board of Police will cause information to be given to the Grand Jury of any violation of the Election law committed, or suffered to be committed, by any Inspector of Election or Poll Clerk, to the end that the prison so offending may be punished according to law.

HINTS TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS TICKETS AND NAMES OF REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

The elections to be held in this State and City to-day are of such vast importance that every Republican should see to it that he does not fail to do two things—first, to vote and vote early, and, second, to vote a full set of tickets, and to very carefully scrutinize every name on each ballot. Particularly is this necessary with regard to the names on the ticket marked "General, Number Two," which contains the nominees for all the State and County offices who are to be voted for to-day. For several days the various political committees in this City have been preparing and sending to voters ballots of all kinds and conditions, containing tickets made up in half a dozen different ways. Some contain the Republican State ticket with Gov. Robinson's name substituted for A. B. Cornell, and with the Tammany County ticket. Others have the Republican State and the regular Democratic County tickets, and others still have the Democratic State ticket with the Republican County ticket tacked on. Still other ballots are made up of mixtures of Republican, Tammany, and Anti-Tammany names. It is very important, therefore, that every good citizen should examine his ballots with great care before depositing them in the boxes. Voters will find, as the various polling-places, boxes labeled as follows:

General, Number Two.
Congress, Number Three. (In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards only.)
Senator, Number Four.
Assembly, Number Five.
City, Number Six. (In the First to Twenty-second Wards, inclusive.)
Alderman. (In the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.)
Justices, Number Seven. (In the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards only.)
Aldermen at Large.

Every citizen who desires to vote for the best interests of this City and State should see to it that the ticket indorsed "General, Number Two," reads as follows:

GENERAL—NUMBER TWO.

For Governor,
ALONZO B. CORNELL.
For Lieutenant-Governor,
GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
For Secretary of State,
JOSEPH B. CASE.
For Controller,
JAMES W. WADSWORTH.
For Treasurer,
NATHAN D. WENDELL.
For Attorney-General,
HAMILTON WARD.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
HOWARD SOULE.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Miles Beach, appointed to the place of Hamilton W. Robinson, deceased,
ELIHU ROOT.
For Justices of the Marine Court
GRANVILLE P. HAWES.
DAVID MCADAM.
For Sheriff,
ROBERT C. BROWN.
For County Clerk,
WILLIAM A. BUTLER.
For Coroners,
MORRIS FRIEDSAM.
JOHN H. BRADY.
THOMAS C. KNOX.

This ticket is to be voted all over the County. The candidates for State offices are those of the Republican Party. The County ticket, with the exception of the candidates for Sheriff and one Judge of the Marine Court, is composed of names recommended by the Municipal Society. As the above ticket is not printed by any organization, voters can prepare their ballots in accordance therewith by procuring the ticket issued by the Independent Republicans, and inserting therein the name of Mr. Cornell for Governor, and that of Mr. Rosle for State Engineer, instead of the Democratic nominees, or by cutting off the latter part of the Independent Republican ticket, commencing at the Court of Common Pleas, and pasting it on the lower part of the regular Republican ticket.

The tickets indorsed "Senator, Number Four;" "Assembly, Number Five;" "City, Number Six;" "Justices, Number Seven," are issued by the district associations and district candidates. The Senatorial districts are the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh. In the Fifth District the Republicans have made no nomination. The Tammany nominee is Edward Hogan, who has been denounced by the Chamber of Commerce. The Anti-Tammany candidate is Cornelius Flynn. The Republican nominations in the other Senatorial Districts are as follows:

VI.....PHILIP S. WARNER.
VII.....FERDINAND EIDMAN.
VIII.....ROBERT H. STRAHAN.
IX.....No nomination.
X.....WILLIAM W. ASTOR.
XI.....GEORGE H. FORSTER.

Members of Assembly are to be elected in each of the 24 Assembly districts. The Republicans have made no nominations in the First and Fifteenth Districts. In the First District, the Tammany candidate is James Fitzgerald, and the Anti-Tammany candidate is Michael C. Murphy. The Tammany nominee in the Fifteenth District is Michael J. Dougherty, who is opposed by Robert Fower, Anti-Tammany. The following are the Republican candidates in the various Assembly districts:

I.....
II.....WILLIAM M. DOYLE.
III.....CHARLES W. HOVEY.
IV.....BERNARD J. DOUBAS.
V.....WILLIAM J. KEYS; JAMES WINTERBOTTOM.
VI.....JOHN SIMPSON.
VII.....ISAAC L. HAYES.
VIII.....JOHN BRODSKY.
IX.....GEORGE B. DEANE.
X.....EDWARD GROSSE.
XI.....JAMES M. VARNUM.
XII.....LOUIS HEIM.
XIII.....CHARLES H. DUELL.
XIV.....DAVID S. BROWN.
XV.....
XVI.....JAMES GRAHAM.
XVII.....WILLIAM H. MAKEWELL.
XVIII.....JAMES HICKEY.
XIX.....JOHN B. FASSETT.
XX.....WILLIAM LAW.
XXI.....EDWARD MITCHELL.
XXII.....JAMES MCKENNA.
XXIII.....DONALD MCLEAN.
XXIV.....JAMES L. WELLS.

"City, Number Six" is the indorsement on the district Aldermanic tickets. It is the proper indorsement for these tickets everywhere except in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, where only one Alderman is to be elected. The Republican nominee in those wards is Sidney J. Everett, and the ticket should be indorsed simply "Alderman," instead of "City, Number Six."

The Aldermanic Districts this year are the same as the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Senate Districts were before the reapportionment—that is, what was the Fourth Senate District before reapportionment, is now the First Aldermanic District; what was then the Fifth Senate District is now the Second Aldermanic District, and so on. The ballot indorsed "City, Number Six," should read on the inside:

For Aldermen for the ..... Senate District, as the same existed on the first day of January, 1879.
[Two Names.]

The ballot indorsed: "Justices, Number Seven," is for use in the Seventh and Tenth Judicial Districts. The Seventh District comprises the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, and the Tenth District includes the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The Republican candidates for Civil Justices in the two districts are:

VII.—J. JULIUS LANGBEIN.
X.—JAMES E. ARGEN.

One of the various nominations for Aldermen at Large—the ballot for which should be indorsed "Aldermen at Large"—the following ticket has received the indorsement of the Municipal Society. It is composed of three names from the Anti-Tammany ticket, and one, Mr. Wade, from the Republican ticket, and this selection is believed to be the best that voters can make.

For Aldermen at Large.
WILLIAM WADE.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
BENNETT W. ELLISON.

Special attention should be given by every voter to the spelling of each candidate's name. If the Christian or surname, or a part of a name only is given, the ballot is defective and will be thrown out by the canvassers. The first name should be given in full. Such a well-known abbreviation as "Wm." for "William" is legally allowable, but it is never safe to vote such a ballot.

Republicans in particular need to be on their guard to-day. A determined effort will be made by the Democratic factions to place in the hands of Republicans tickets apparently Republican, but in reality wholly or partially Democratic. No Republican should cast his ballots to-day until he has carefully compared every name on each ballot with the lists given above and seen that it is correct. It will not do to take a bunch of tickets from some one at the booths and vote them without examination, for one of the oldest and most practiced tricks of the Democrats is to "fix" bunched tickets in their own interests and trust to the carelessness of the voter not to discover the fraud. Let every Republican vote early this morning, but let him first examine his tickets with the greatest care.

MORE OF BIGLIN'S MISCHIEF.

HOW HE AND "MIKE" OREGAN HOPE TO CHEAT REPUBLICANS TO-DAY.

"Barney" Biglin, who is determined, if possible, to defeat any Republican candidate for Alderman in the Fourth (old Seventh) District, has issued a circular, containing the signatures of himself as President of the Eighteenth District, Charles E. Bruce as Vice-President, and James M. Turner as Secretary, and recommending Robert Hall, the Anti-Tammany candidate for Alderman. The use of Mr. Bruce's name by Biglin is denounced by Mr. Bruce as a forgery, and he has written the following notice, which he desires shall be heeded by every Republican in the district:

NO. 218 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1879.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that I have neither part nor lot in the circulation of the circular emanating from the head-quarters of the Eighteenth Assembly District, that I did not sign the circular, neither did I directly or indirectly, or by insinuation know of its existence until after it was distributed by the mail. I am for Robert Ray Hamilton for Alderman, and shall vote for no candidate for State Senate.

C. E. BRUCE, M. D.,
Vice-President Eighteenth Assembly District.

In order to defeat this last trick of Biglin, arrangements have been made to have ballots for Robert Ray Hamilton and William Montgomery in every election district, so that voters who have been supplied by Biglin with the Democratic ballots will have no difficulty in obtaining the right ones. "Mike" Oregan, who is scarcely less industrious in evil-doing than "Barney" Biglin, has, in the Sixteenth District, bunched ballots with the name of Robert Hall, Anti-Tammany, on all of them. In one-half of the district the name of Robert Foster, Tammany, appears with that of Hall, while in the other half the name appears of Helbig, the second Tammany candidate. "Mike's" clumsy trick will be defeated, for ballots for Robert Ray Hamilton will be provided to-day at every poll in the Sixteenth District.

WINTER COMING IN EARNEST.

SEVERE STORMS, WITH FROM THREE TO TWENTY INCHES OF SNOW—CASUALTIES REPORTED.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 3.—Four inches of snow fell here last night. Ten miles further west six inches fell. The weather is growing bitterly cold.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 3.—The first snow of the season fell here last night, covering the ground to the depth of three inches.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Lake Captains who arrived to-day report the storm of last night as very severe. The wind blew a perfect gale, and was accompanied by a blinding snow-storm. The schooners Columbian and Pomeroy came in collision near port, carrying away their mizzen rigging. The schooner Mineral State, loaded with wheat, from Detroit, went ashore at Point Abino, five miles up the lake.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 3.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed all day along the western shore of Lake Champlain. At Plattsburg, about 10 inches of snow has fallen; at Port Henry and Crown Point 12; also 10 inches here. This is the most severe storm which has ever prevailed here at this season of the year.

WINDSOR, Manitoba, Nov. 3.—A gorge of ice-bridge has formed on the river at this point, and people are crossing on foot to-day. The weather is clear and cold.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 3.—A severe snow-storm prevailed throughout Ontario last night and this morning. In some places there is one foot of snow on a level. Trains on the various routes are running on time.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 3.—Five inches of snow fell at this point last night. The propeller Gamble is aground at Keoree Point. The steam barge William Courie and a tow of barges are reported on the bottom at Stanley's Dock, above Marine City.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Nov. 3.—Snow has been falling steadily all day.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The first snow of the season commenced here this morning, and, intermingled with rain, fell at intervals during the day. To-night the snow is falling briskly and a strong wind prevails. Dispatches from various points in New-Hampshire and Vermont report very heavy snow-storms. At Dover, N. H., it has been snowing all day, and trains were much delayed. At Keene, N. H., 15 inches of snow fell, and at Lebanon it has been snowing since last night. Trains were blockaded, causing much delay, and the storm is still raging fiercely. At Brattleboro, Vt., a fall of 20 inches is reported. Other points report a fall of from 8 to 12 inches.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 3.—A thick snow-storm prevails, accompanied by a strong wind. A large number of vessels are in the harbor, including a number of coasters.

AN APPEAL FROM MOUND CITY.

MOUND CITY, Ill., Nov. 3.—The citizens of Mound City have sent out the following appeal for aid:

An appeal to all citizens charitably inclined of the various cities of the State of Illinois, and of adjoining sister States, and of all others desirous of giving aid: On the 24th inst., our city was visited by a most disastrous conflagration, sweeping away the Court-house, stave and barrel factory, steam flouring mill, 25 business blocks, and 50 dwelling-houses, whose total value, together with that of the contents destroyed, is estimated at $215,000, the reason of which a great number of our citizens have been thrown out of employment, and their families rendered houseless and homeless. It aid is not extended, many will suffer for shelter, clothing, and subsistence during the coming Winter. Having full confidence in the charitable disposition of the people throughout the land, we appeal to your sympathy for aid in behalf of those of our unfortunate citizens who are so sorely distressed, well knowing that any aid granted will be gratefully received, and He who hears even the young ravens when they cry will bless you and reward you. Contributions of money or provisions can be sent to the undersigned committee:

E. Friganba, (Mayor,) Chairman; Dr. M. B. Casey, G. F. Meyer, W. J. Price, William L. Hambleton, Edward Ackerman, Daniel Hogan, Louis Bloem, J. B. Crandall, John McDowell.

MYSTERIOUS AND FATAL DISEASE.

LONDON, Ontario, Nov. 3.—A disease, known locally as "bleak tongue," but which is probably a very violent form of diphtheria, has appeared in the country surrounding this city. William Weatheral, of London Township, has lost five members his family—three sons and two daughters—and two daughters are now down with the malady. Several cases are also reported from Lobo and West Williams. The disease has baffled the skill of medical men. The symptoms are, first, severe pain in the stomach, gradually ascending to throat, accompanied by vomiting, and before death, which is attended with great agony, the tongue assumes a black color. Much fear is felt regarding the disease, and physicians are in consultation about it.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

ENGLAND'S POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

LIBERAL TRIUMPHS IN THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—LAND MEETINGS IN IRELAND—THE TROUBLE WITH THE BOERS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—At the municipal elections throughout England on Saturday last, wherever political considerations were involved, the Liberals were mostly triumphant. In one or two very important boroughs the balance of power was completely reversed in favor of the Liberals. In Liverpool, where the Town Council stood 42 Conservatives and 22 Liberals, it now stands 34 Conservatives and 30 Liberals.

Two large land meetings were held in County Galway, Ireland, on Saturday last, at which Mr. Charles S. Parnell and Mr. Mitchell Henry, Home Rule members of the House of Commons from Meath and Galway respectively, were present.

The disturbance at Middleburg, in the Transvaal among the Boers, which was mentioned in a Cape Town dispatch of Oct. 15, arose on the occasion of the trial of a Boer for assaulting a native. After the adjournment of the court, a party of armed Boers forcibly took a quantity of ammunition from a store, leaving the value of the ammunition on the counter. This was in violation of an order of Sir Garnet Wolseley, forbidding the Boers to purchase ammunition until they had paid their taxes. A later dispatch from Cape Town says the offenders are known, and will be prosecuted. The presence of Col. Lanyon with a detachment of the First Dragoon Guards will be sufficient to preserve order.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A Vienna dispatch says it is expected that a pressure will be put by England on the Porte to bring about another change in the Cabinet.

A Kabul special says three more Sirdars have been arrested.

Gen. Roberts's last proclamation is received quietly.

A dispatch from Cape Town, Oct. 22, via Aden, says Sir Garnet Wolseley has sent an ultimatum to Chief Seseceeni.

A Vienna correspondent reports that news has been received from Constantinople of fresh differences between Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, and M. Fournier, the French Ambassador. There has been some talk of replacing the latter.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "At the political trials at Kiev on the 28th of October one man was sentenced to be hanged. Two men were sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years, one to six years, two to four years, one to one-month, and two to one week's imprisonment."

A dispatch from Madrid says: "The representatives in the Cortes from Cuba and Porto Rico have held a meeting to discuss the Ministerial policy. It was decided to name unanimously a deputation to ask the Ministry to present to the Legislature, simultaneously with the bill for the abolition of slavery, bills for the reform of the tariffs and the commercial relations between Spain and her colonies. If the demands are not conceded, the members talk of withdrawing from the next Legislature."

A correspondent at Paris says that at a Bonapartist meeting at Riom, in the Department of Puy-de-Dome, under the presidency of M. Rouher, all the leaders of the Bonapartists in that department were in attendance.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Prof. Nachtigall, the African traveler, residing here, has received a telegram from Malta stating that Prof. Gerhard Rohlfs's expedition, sent out by the German-African Society, having explored the Kufara-Oasis, was there set upon and plundered. Prof. Rohlfs was, consequently, compelled to return to Benghasi, though he hoped to receive help and compensation from the Turkish Provincial Government."

The German Admiralty has agreed to extend the contract time to the end of the year for raising the German iron-clad Grosser Kurfürst, which was sunk by collision with the König Wilhelm, off Sandwich, on the 31st of May, 1878. The leak being completely stopped, the contractors will attempt to raise her by the middle of November.

Miss Emma Thursby, the American vocalist, will have a benefit at a promenade concert in the Covent Garden Theatre to-night, and afterward be entertained at a complimentary supper prior to her departure for America.

MADRID, Nov. 3.—The sessions of the Cortes were reopened to-day, and a royal Message was read announcing the approaching marriage of King Alfonso.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The Porte has decided to carry out promptly all the reforms which it considers necessary, as well as those to which it is bound by treaty stipulations.

An Austrian squadron is expected to arrive at Smyrna in a few days.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Reuter's Sophia telegram says that owing to the strong opposition to the Cabinet in the Assembly, the Bulgarian Ministry have resigned, but Prince Alexander has not yet accepted their resignations.

A Constantinople dispatch says owing to the want of money, and the soldiers, &c., clamoring for pay, a catastrophe must ensue. Some think it will take the form of foreign intervention; others fear disorders in the capital or Provinces.

HONORS TO THE DEAD SENATOR.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 3.—The arrangements for the funeral of the late Senator Chandler have not yet been completed, but there is no doubt it will be the most imposing and solemn occasion ever witnessed in this city. The body will lie in state in the vestibule of the City Hall on Wednesday, from 8 A. M. until 1 P. M. A guard selected from the various companies of State troops will be stationed around the catafalque until 1 o'clock, when the body will be taken back to the Chandler mansion, in Fort-street, from where the funeral will take place at 2 P. M. A few intimate friends have been admitted to view the body thus far. The friends of the deceased man have decided not to allow a post-mortem examination. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of merchants and manufacturers this morning, it was resolved that the members of the committee close their places of business during the hours appointed for the funeral. The committee also recommends that all the merchants of the city and State do the same. A meeting of citizens was held at the Recorder's Court-room to-day. A large number of prominent citizens of the city and State were present. The Chair was occupied by Mayor Langdon, who stated the object of the meeting and delivered a eulogy upon the dead Senator. Resolutions of regret were adopted.

Until to-day it was generally supposed that Mr. Spaulding was the last man who saw Senator Chandler alive. Congressman Willitts, of Monroe, now in this city, stated this afternoon that he, being in Chicago last Friday, attended the meeting addressed by Senator Chandler, and afterward called upon the Senator at the Grand Pacific. He went to his room about 12 o'clock, and found Mr. Chandler sitting by the fire and enjoying a cigar. He seemed well and in good spirits. There were no signs of feebleness or disease. He did not mention any, although he coughed a great deal. "He was surprised to see me," said Mr. Willitts, "and when I informed him that I had heard his address that evening, he asked me what impression his remarks had made upon those near me. Mr. Chandler seemed most pleased at the hearty applause of John Wentworth, who occupied a position on the stage. We talked of several other matters, and upon leaving, at about 12:20 A. M., he bade me good-night, saying he would have a good night's rest and then go home. I was called at 6 A. M. and took the Michigan Southern train. Intelligence of the Senator's death reached me at White Pigeon."

MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN WORK.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—The campaign in this State closed to night with speeches by prominent leaders of the several political parties at many points. Senator Blaine spoke during the afternoon and evening at Salem, Lynn, and Beverly, while Gen. Butler made speeches at Beverly, Chelsea, and Everett. Much enthusiasm is shown on both sides, and the friends of Messrs. Long and Butler seem to be equally sanguine of the success of their respective candidates for Governor. Unless there is a cessation of the prevailing storm, a large decrease in the expected vote is predicted, particularly in the country precincts.

GEN. GRANT IN IOWA.

ESCORTED THROUGH THE STATE BY GRAND ARMY MEMBERS—ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Nov. 3.—The special train sent from Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, with Col. and Mrs. F. D. Grant and Capt. J. G. Walker, Secretary of the road, arrived at Council Bluffs early yesterday morning. The train is in charge of Capt. Walker, and is as elegant and comfortable in every particular as is possible. The engine is gaily decorated with American flags and evergreens. The train consists of a baggage car and six passenger cars. The special train pulled over from Council Bluffs to Omaha early this morning, and at 9:30 a detachment of infantry, headed by the regimental band, and followed by carriages containing Gen. Grant, the Mayor of Omaha, and Mrs. Grant, came in sight. They were received by Col. Grant and his wife. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the date of leaving here, there were only a few hundred people at the depot when the train started.

RED OAK, Iowa, Nov. 3.—The special train, which had backed into Omaha, was received by a large crowd at Council Bluffs. Thirty-nine members of the Grand Army of the Republic welcomed Gen. Grant, and Gov. Gear made a speech of welcome and offered an escort of the Grand Army across Iowa, which Gen. Grant accepted with the remark that "there was a time when their protection was more necessary than now. I hope this occasion may prove a more pleasant one than when I needed your escort before. I thank you, Governor, and the State of Iowa heartily, for your good-will and your escort." Three cheers were then given for the General, and an enthusiastic German proposed "three cheers for the American King." Soon after the train started, a man who was attempting to climb to the platform was fatally injured by falling under the wheels. The train stopped a few minutes at Glenwood, and a large crowd cheered lustily. Arriving here about noon, State Senator Hibbard stepped on the platform and introduced Gen. Grant, who spoke briefly, assuring the people of Iowa that he was always glad to take them by the hand both at their homes and in the field. Mrs. Grant, being called for, appeared and bowed as the train moved off.

CRESTON, Iowa, Nov. 3.—At Villisca, Gen. Grant went through a rather severe hand-shaking in a good-natured way. The run from Villisca to Creston, a distance of 45 miles, was made in 60 minutes. A large arch was erected over the main track here, and a large crowd was in waiting.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 3.—After leaving Creston, Gen. Grant's train next stopped at Murray a moment, and at Osceola a trifle longer. At Chariton the decorations were quite pretentious. A band of music welcomed the train, and the crowd was the largest seen in Iowa. The school children conducted the General to an inclosure near the public schools, and the female Superintendent of Schools held aloft a little girl, who made the next speech of welcome in an embarrassed manner, which pleased the General exceedingly. His return to the train was a very difficult matter, owing to the crowd. At Albia a minute was consumed in the customary hand-shaking. Ottumwa was brilliantly illuminated with bonfires and lanterns, and hearty cheers greeted the incoming train. At Mount Pleasant there were more illuminations, and a committee of citizens from Burlington entered the car at that point.

THE OUTLOOK IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—The Republican campaign in this State was closed to-night by meetings in every ward of the city and local mass-meetings in every county. At Republican head-quarters the leaders are very sanguine. Gary, the candidate for Governor, is confident that he will carry the State, outside of the city, by 5,000 or 6,000, and the Republican State Committee declares that Gary can only be defeated by registration frauds, false counts, and violence. The Democrats claim that they will carry the State outside of Baltimore by a small majority and the city by 10,000 to 12,000. The Democratic Mayor was elected two weeks ago by a majority of 5,899. If their majority to-morrow is no greater, and Gary's estimate of his strength outside the city is correct—and he has canvassed every part of the State—the result cannot be known until full returns are in. Very large Republican gains and a notable increase of the number of Republican members of the State Legislature are certain.

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—The result of the Senatorial contest between William A. Stiles, Republican, and Thomas Lawrence, Democrat, which has been conducted with great vigor, although very quietly, is looked for with much interest. The successful candidate may have the deciding vote for next United States Senator. The regular Democratic majority in the county ranges from 1,200 to 1,800. Enough disaffected Democratic votes are expected by the Republicans to wipe out this large majority.

LONG BRANCH, Nov. 3.—A thorough canvass of the Assembly districts of Monmouth County up to a late hour this evening gives the following as the probable result of the election to-morrow: First District, Bowne, (Democrat,) over Oviatt, (Republican, and present incumbent,) 100 votes; Second District, House, (Democrat,) no opposition; Third District, Grover H. Lufburran, (Republican,) over Arthur Wilson, (Democrat,) both of Shrewsbury, 25 votes. Wilson is running for a third term, and is making a strong fight.

THE REGISTRATION IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 3.—The registration in the large cities does not indicate the full vote expected earlier. There is no Legislature to choose, the State is not close enough to call out indolent voters on the State ticket, and there has not been a sufficiently energetic canvass to secure a full vote on the national issues. It is thought now that the entire vote will fall below that of 1877, and Pillsbury's majority will not much exceed 10,000. There may be a marked difference in the vote on the other candidates, as antagonisms developed in the Republican Convention have cropped out in some localities at the eleventh hour, and individual candidates on the Democratic ticket do not have the full support of personal friends. Of course, the election of the whole Republican ticket by a good majority is assured.

VIRGINIA'S DEBT QUESTION.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 3.—The greatest interest and anxiety is felt here to-night as to the result of the election to-morrow, which will determine on what basis the State debt will be settled. Both Funders and Readjusters are holding mass-meetings to-night, the former at the Academy of Music and the latter at the Centre Market House. In order to preserve order at the polls and throughout the city to-morrow an extra Police force was put on duty this evening, and all barrooms are ordered closed. Both parties are confident of victory.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN METHODS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Tilden's agents have been sowing money liberally to-day, but Republicans expect to elect their whole ticket, with the possible exception of F. P. Root, candidate for Assemblyman in the Third District. If the weather be fair, judging from the registration, an unusually full vote will be polled for a State election.

THE HESSIAN FLY AT WORK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Information from many places in Southern Indiana is to the effect that the Hessian fly is making serious ravages on the growing wheat. Many fields have been so completely destroyed that they have been replowed and replanted. There seems to be no abatement of the work of the mischievous insect with the cold weather. Still farmers are fearful that the crop of next year will be almost cut off. Reports of the ravages of the Hessian fly also come from portions of Kentucky. The acreage of wheat all through this region is unprecedentedly large.

A NOTORIOUS OUTLAW MURDERED.

JESSE JAMES SHOT BY ONE OF HIS COMRADES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The *Globe-Democrat* has a special from Joplin, Mo., giving the particulars of the killing of Jesse James, the notorious outlaw, who originated train-robbing, and has been the leader of the most desperate gang of desperadoes ever known in America. Detectives have hunted the James brothers for years, but were always outfought or outwitted. The dispatch says: "This section was thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday afternoon over the report that Jesse James, one of the notorious outlaws, had been shot and killed by a former comrade, named George Sheppard, about seven miles south-west of here. The particulars are these:

"Soon after the Glendale train robbery the gang made preparations to start for Texas, intending to rob the bank at Short Creek, Kan., seven miles west of here, while en route. The party was composed of Jesse James, James Coffman, James Cummings, Henry Miller, and George Sheppard. They encamped in the timber a few miles north of Short Creek for two days, investigating the lay of the land. They discovered that the citizens had been apprised of their coming, and that the bank was guarded, and finally gave up their project and started, Sunday morning, on their journey, avoiding public roads and keeping in heavy timber. James and Sheppard rode side by side, Miller some distance to the left, and Cummings and Coffman to the right. While riding along Jesse turned his head, and Sheppard, placing his pistol against the back of the outlaw's head, fired, saying, 'This is for killing and robbing my nephew, Dr. Flannegan.' Then wheeling his horse, he fled. James fell from his horse without a word. Cummings and Coffman, taking in the situation, left Miller with the body and gave chase to Sheppard. They had a running fight for about three miles, during which S

ARMY WORK AND METHODS

GEN. SHERMAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE FIGHTING POWER SMALLER THAN IT SHOULD BE—NEW LIGHT ON THE OTE TROUBLES—A DOUBTFUL BUSINESS

—WHY PRESCOTT'S ORDERS BE EASILY AGAINST SIOUX INDIANS—NEW RAIDS THEN POSTS ABANDONED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Gen. Sherman's annual report is the secretary of War rep ecember. It is prepared with the usual lucidity and completeness. The following extracts will explain the views of the General on the most important questions:

"The 11 Generals, 1,059 officers, 30,000 men, and 325 Indian scouts authorized with such officers to be enlisted, organized and equipped as the Secretary of War may direct, are now all enlisted, organized and equipped, and are serving with their proper companies, except one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and 200 men, who are engaged in the pursuit of Apache Indians in Arizona. The Indian scouts are under the control of the Interior Department, and are distributed as follows: Two companies at Fort Apache, Arizona; two companies at Camp Verde, Arizona; two companies at Camp Supply, Indian Territory; two companies at Fort Sill, Indian Territory; two companies at Fort Hall, Idaho; two companies at Fort Keogh, Montana; two companies at Fort Custer, Montana; two companies at Fort Yates, Dakota; two companies at Fort Randall, Dakota; two companies at Fort Niobrara, Nebraska; two companies at Fort Robinson, Nebraska; two companies at Fort Sidney, Nebraska; two companies at Fort McPherson, Nebraska; two companies at Fort Wallace, Kansas; two companies at Fort Hays, Kansas; two companies at Fort Lincoln, Dakota; two companies at Fort Buford, Dakota; two companies at Fort Assiniboine, Montana; two companies at Fort Shaw, Montana; two companies at Fort Missoula, Montana; two companies at Fort Spokane, Washington Territory; two companies at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory; two companies at Fort Colville, Washington Territory; two companies at Fort Boise, Idaho; two companies at Fort Lapwai, Idaho; two companies at Fort Klamath, Oregon; two companies at Fort Bidwell, California; two companies at Fort Crook, California; two companies at Fort Wingate, New Mexico; two companies at Fort Stanton, New Mexico; two companies at Fort Apache, Arizona; two companies at Fort Grant, Arizona; two companies at Fort Huachuca, Arizona; two companies at Fort Lowell, Arizona; two companies at Fort Bowie, Arizona; two companies at Fort Thomas, Arizona; two companies at Fort Grant, Arizona; two companies at Fort Verde, Arizona; two companies at Fort Whipple, Arizona; two companies at Fort Wingate, New Mexico; two companies at Fort Stanton, New Mexico; two companies at Fort Sill, Indian Territory; two companies at Fort Reno, Indian Territory; two companies at Fort Supply, Indian Territory; two companies at Fort Elliott, Texas; two companies at Fort Concho, Texas; two companies at Fort Clark, Texas; two companies at Fort Duncan, Texas; two companies at Fort Brown, Texas; two companies at Fort Ringgold, Texas; two companies at Fort McIntosh, Texas; two companies at Fort Bliss, Texas; two companies at Fort Davis, Texas; two companies at Fort Hancock, Texas; two companies at Fort Quitman, Texas; two companies at Fort Lincoln, Dakota; two companies at Fort Buford, Dakota; two companies at Fort Assiniboine, Montana; two companies at Fort Shaw, Montana; two companies at Fort Missoula, Montana; two companies at Fort Spokane, Washington Territory; two companies at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory; two companies at Fort Colville, Washington Territory; two companies at Fort Boise, Idaho; two companies at Fort Lapwai, Idaho; two companies at Fort Klamath, Oregon; two companies at Fort Bidwell, California; two companies at Fort Crook, California; two companies at Fort Wingate, New Mexico; two companies at Fort Stanton, New Mexico; two companies at Fort Apache

JAMES B. COLGATE'S TRIP

HE IS PERMITTED TO GO TO EUROPE

HIS CLERK SWORE THAT DEFALCATIONS WERE MADE WITH HIS KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT—WHAT JUDGE CHOATE SAYS ABOUT THE BANKING BUSINESS—THE TRANSACTIONS ARE INVESTIGATED

The examination of Mr. James B. Colgate, whose name is a witness before a referee in the suit brought by the United States against Samuel W. Clark and others, charging them with conspiracy before United States Commissioner Lyman, was resumed yesterday morning in the office of Referee Edmund Wetmore, No. 49 Wall street. Mr. Colgate was present with counsel, Mr. Wetmore, Assistant United States Attorney Stetson, and Mr. Clark, the defendant. Mr. Colgate was examined by Mr. Stetson.

Mr. Colgate said that he was a director in the Second National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Third National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Fourth National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Fifth National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Sixth National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Seventh National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Eighth National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Ninth National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Tenth National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Eleventh National Bank, and had been since its organization. He was also a director in the Twelfth National Bank, and had been since its organization. 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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 4, 1879.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

THE STATE TICKET.

For Governor.....ALONZO B. CORNELL.
For Lieut.-Governor.....GEORGE G. HOSKINS.
For Controller.....JAMES W. WADSWORTH.
For Secretary of State.....JOSEPH B. CARR.
For Treasurer.....NATHAN D. WENDELL.
For Attorney-General.....HAMILTON WARD.
For Engineer.....HOWARD SOULE.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff.....ROBERT C. BROWN.
For County Clerk.....WILLIAM A. BUTLER.
For Common Pleas.....ELIHU ROOT.
For Marine Court.....GRANVILLE P. HAWES.
DAVID McADAM.
For Coroners.....MORRIS FRIEDSAM.
JOHN H. BRADY.
T. C. KNOX.

For Aldermen at Large.....WILLIAM WADE,
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
BENNETT W. ELLISON.

The above County ticket, with the exception of the candidates for sheriff and one Judge of the Marine Court, is composed of names recommended by the Municipal Society.

FOR STATE SENATORS.

Sixth District.....PHILIP S. WARNER.
Seventh District.....FERDINAND EIDMAN.
Eighth District.....ROBERT H. STRAHAN.
Ninth District.....CHARLES E. LANSING.
Tenth District.....WILLIAM W. ASTOR.
Eleventh District.....GEORGE H. FORSTER.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—French Plays.
DALY'S THEATRE—Wives.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Ghoyle-Ghoyle.
PARK THEATRE—Fritz in Ireland.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—Contempt of Court.
STANDARD THEATRE—H. M. S. Pinafore.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—Fire Brand.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Enchantress.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING—Exhibition.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Chowder.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
THE AQUARIUM—The Bohemian Girl. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—At 3:30 P. M.—Pinafore.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS—Equestrianism.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
The Times Up-town Office—No. 1,236 Broadway.
Paris Office of The Times—No. 39 Rue de Lafayette.
The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Steven's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or fair weather, north-west to south-west winds, nearly stationary temperature, and slowly rising barometer.

Republicans who desire that their votes cast to-day should count in the interests of good government for this City will be compelled to take some little trouble to make their desire effective. The regular County nominations which appear as the second half of the ticket marked "General No. 2," are such as no respectable Republican will care to vote as they stand. The selected nominations printed at the head of our columns are to be found only on the ballots printed and circulated by the Independent Republican organization. Since these are objectionable to the great majority of Republicans because of the omission from them of the names of Messrs. Cornell and Soule, the County nominations which they bear can be best utilized by cutting them off and pasting them over the same nominations on the regular Republican ballot, "General No. 2." That is to say, procure a "scratcher's" ballot, and cut from it the names which follow, pasting them over the corresponding names on the Republican ballot:

For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Miles Beach, appointed in the place of Hamilton W. Robinson, deceased,
ELIHU ROOT.
For Justices of the Marine Court,
GRANVILLE P. HAWES.
DAVID McADAM.
For Sheriff,
ROBERT C. BROWN.
For County Clerk,
WILLIAM A. BUTLER.
For Coroners,
MORRIS FRIEDSAM.
JOHN H. BRADY.
THOMAS C. KNOX.

Another alternative is to take one of the "scratched" ballots, supply the omitted names of ALONZO B. CORNELL and HOWARD SOULE, and vote it as thus changed.

As for the Aldermanic nominations, we recommend all the friends of good government to vote the Anti-Tammany nominees, JEREMIAH MURPHY and THOMAS BRADY, in the First (old Fourth Senatorial) District; to substitute for the name of JOHN J. MORRIS that of Mr. PARKER in the Second (old Fifth Senatorial) District, so that the ticket would read:

For Aldermen for the Fifth Senate District:
JOHN W. JACOBUS.
RANSOM PARKER, Jr.

In the Third (old Sixth Senatorial) District, the Republican candidate, FREDERICK FINCH, deserves defeat, and the voter who desires to take the mesh most likely to be found on the side of Municipal reform should cast his ballot for the Anti-Tammany nominee, BERNARD KENNY and JOSEPH STRAUS. In the Fourth (old Seventh Senatorial) District, the regular Republican nominees, R. R. HAMILTON and WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, ought to receive the support of the friends of good government, without distinction of party. In the Fifth (old Eighth Senatorial) District, HENRY C. PERLEY is an eminently unfit candidate, and should be replaced by one of the Anti-Tammany nominees. In the new wards SIDNEY J. EVERETT, the Republican candidate, is obviously superior to both his opponents. As for the Aldermen at Large, Republicans opposed to allowing their party to do the work of KELLY are advised to take an Anti-Tammany ballot, substitute the name of WILLIAM WADE for that of NICHOLAS F. BUTENSCHOEN, and vote it in the full confidence that they have done the best thing they could, both for the interests of their party and those of the City of New-York.

The danger against which Republicans need to be most earnestly warned is the danger of allowing themselves to be duped into voting for one or more of the Kelly candidates and thus to be delivered as part of the Republican tribute to Tammany Hall. We have before us a State and County ticket coming from Republican head-quarters, on which the name of HENRY A. GUMBLETON appears as the party nominee for County Clerk, and we have another coming from the Kelly head-quarters on which the favor is reciprocated by the substitution of Mr. WADSWORTH for Mr. OLCOTT and Mr. WARD for Mr. SCHOONMAKER. To-day's voting is pretty sure to furnish abundant evidence of the trickery of party management, and though means will be taken to bring home the responsibility for all such disreputable dickering, the surest way to punish it is to render it useless. No one deserving the name of an intelligent voter should deposit a ballot with whose contents he has not made himself thoroughly familiar, and the Republican who is tricked into casting a vote for GUMBLETON or using the ballot for SPINOLA which it is said will be given out of Republican boxes in the Sixteenth Assembly District, is unworthy of the privileges of citizenship.

Russia's eagerness to plant a firm hold upon Badakhshan and the western border of China is not wholly political. The vast stores of rubies and lapis-lazuli contained by the former, and the mines of iron, coal, copper, silver, lead, and petroleum, with which the latter abounds, are likewise a strong inducement. Moreover, the visions of rich gold-fields which tempted the subjects of PETER the Great, and which are somewhat supported by the name of "Zer-Affshan," (gold-bringing,) given to the river that drains the Samarcand Valley, seem likely to be realized. Russian merchants report the successful practice of "pan-washing" by the Chinese in several of the border rivers, and the existence of auriferous quartz, though to a limited extent, has been proved by the explorers of the Tien-Shan Mountains. With such hopes, Russia may well cling to Kuldja and Kashgar.

The Republicans of Brooklyn enter on the final contest to-day in good spirits. They have had a hard fight against a confident and well-intrenched majority, and they have had to encounter in the Third Senatorial District treachery of a low kind in their own ranks. But they have made a very energetic canvass, with nominees whose character is beyond reproach. They deserve success, and if every Republican who is entitled to a vote does his duty to-day, the prospect of success on the local ticket is excellent. We trust that the opportunity for reform which now presents itself will not be neglected.

CUSTOMS UNIONS IN EUROPE.

Among the explanations of the recent visit of Prince BISMARCK to Vienna, that which has received the greatest favor is that the visit was intended to advance the project of a great commercial union on the principle of the Zollverein which existed between the various German States before the struggle between Prussia and Austria. It is not at all unlikely that such a scheme is entertained by the Chancellor of the German Empire. It would be a fitting and happy offset to his recent experiment in protective legislation. Having won the good-will of the manufacturers, and bid high for that of the workmen and the farmers, by the step which he has taken toward protection, it would be quite in harmony with his character as a statesman and politician to address himself to the mercantile class with a plan for widening the limits of trade and opening up new markets for both sales and purchases. The field contemplated is a very wide one. The new Zollverein would embrace nearly eighty millions of people; it would include the two great Germanic Empires, with the restless and progressive Hungarians and the mixed population of the Austrian Danubian Provinces; it would stretch from the frontiers of France to those of Russia, from the North Sea to the Adriatic, from the Baltic very near, if not completely, to the Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean. Within these limits are some of the most active and industrious peoples of modern Europe, and the stimulus which would be given by inter-State free trade would unquestionably develop, to an extent quite unprecedented, their energies and their resources. The mere fact that Prince BISMARCK is generally believed to be contemplating such a union, shows that he is not so given over to the ideas of the protectionists as Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, fondly imagined, and that he is shrewd enough to understand the value and even the necessity of new markets for the products over which he has just thrown the protecting provisions of the new tariff. Should the scheme succeed, the great German Chancellor would have added to his reputation for surprising his friends and opponents alike.

The reported purpose of Prince BISMARCK has awakened an especial interest in France, where the recent depression of general trade, the earlier loss of the active industrial communities of Alsace and Lorraine, and the difficulties which the demonetization of silver in Germany has produced, have combined to make that Empire scarcely less an object of jealousy, in respect to commerce than it has long been in politics. The more observing among the French publicists feel keenly the subordinate part which the country has been compelled to play. The task of repairing the waste of war and paying the terrible debt which was left behind has been a long and painful one. It has taxed to the utmost the patience, the industry, and the economy of the French people—qualities for which they are not so well known as for some others, but which exist with them in great strength. Meanwhile, other nations have outstripped the French in regions which they were accustomed to regard as their own, and French trade has been gradually driven back within narrow borders. The prospect of seeing Germany, the rival always suspected and more or less feared, seeking an alliance which will practically give her free access to, and more or less control of, all Eastern European markets is not a pleasing one to the French mind. It is not less disagreeable from the fact that within a year the French Government has, of its own motion, terminated an extremely advantageous treaty with Austria, and by that act thrown into confusion the provisions of several other important commercial conventions.

The *Economiste Français* proposes a plan which is intended, not merely as an offset to the reported scheme of Germany—an object which that paper is quite too liberal to value very highly—but as a much-needed aid to the commercial development of France. The editor of the *Economiste* does not conceal his conviction that French enterprise languishes; that the commercial and industrial activity of the nation is confined to too narrow a territory; that the spirit of routine has taken possession of it; that it lacks in all things initiative. He contemplates for the energies and the capital of his country a larger field for exercise, greater variety of occupation, stronger incentives, better opportunities. These, he conceives, can be found in a commercial union with Italy, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, bringing within the range of free commerce an extent of territory and population nearly double that of France. He points out that the trade between these five countries is already enormous, that of a total foreign commerce of a little more than $1,500,000,000, that with the countries named was nearly $500,000,000, or one-third of all. All these countries, except Holland, already employ the same coins, and have acted together with considerable success in the maintenance of what is known as the Latin Union. He concedes the necessity of coming to some understanding on the very delicate question of the high taxes imposed by France upon tobacco, sugar, and wines, which are admitted at a very low rate relatively in the other countries; but he thinks that the reduction in the Customs service sure to result from this extension of freedom of trade, and the surplus which taxes are already yielding, would enable France to reduce these taxes within reasonable limits and to reach an equitable arrangement with reference to them. In support of this proposition, he cites the fact that under the liberal arrangements brought about by the English commercial treaty in 1860, the Customs service was reduced by the dismissal of over 10,000 employes.

The plan is certainly a brilliant and bold one. It would encounter many difficulties, not only from the protectionists of France, who have been waging a bitter war upon the commercial treaties of 1860, but also in the other countries of Europe. But its essential principle is a rational one. There is no more sound reason for the commercial isolation of Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland from each other, than for that of any five States of the American Union. It is true that two of these countries—France and Italy, and notably the latter—suffer from heavy debts and high taxes, and Italy has not yet freed itself from the incubus of irredeemable paper money. But the differences of situation are not greater than those between Pennsylvania and Virginia, for example, and no one supposes that the latter of these States could deal with its embarrassments any more easily if it were permitted to tax, and compelled to submit to tax, the trade with its neighboring State. The spectacle of Europe divided into two great commercial unions, embracing in their respective bonds of harmony nearly all of the eastern, and the whole of the western, portion of the Continent, would be an encouraging one for those who believe that commerce, rather than conquest, is to ultimately solve the vexed problem of European unity.

BANKERS AND THE LAW.

It has been announced that "one of the banks which has many stock-brokers for customers has decided to go out of the national system, and that several other banks have the subject under consideration." The statement, we believe, is a little too positive. The particular bank referred to will probably "go out of the national system" *if its stockholders, whose opinions on the subject are sought,* comply with the wishes of the managers; but this is the point which remains to be decided. What the managers of "several other banks" may discuss in the secrecy of their parlors, we cannot pretend to tell, but it is well understood that at this time the Union National Bank stands alone in the step which it has taken. Other managers of like mind, if there be any, have not yet ventured to submit, even informally, to their stockholders a question involving the grave consequences that must attend any serious effort to impair the national system on the part of those who can ill afford to trifle with the interests affected by the proposed action of the Union Bank.

The step would be unfortunate under any circumstances. Now and then, provoked by the indifference of the national law-makers to reasonable complaints, there has been talk of withdrawal from the national system and reorganization under the State law. The evil endured, provoking as it is, does not warrant the application of so violent a remedy; and the good sense of the bankers themselves has kept the experimentalists in the background. Of late, indeed, hostility to the national system has been confined—apart from the Greenbackers and certain of the Democratic politicians—to financiers of doubtful repute in States whose local banking laws would tolerate a revival of very questionable currency. In these States the race of "wild-cat" bankers is not extinct, and every blow struck at the national system helps to produce the result they desire. Encouragement of this sort will not be given by any conservative banker in this latitude. He may chafe under Federal taxation, but he will hardly support a movement which, though feeble at the beginning, serves to pave the way for other withdrawals from the national system, and for the gradual reintroduction of the State system. The New-York system has its merits, but it has none that would compensate for the abandonment of the national system,—considered with reference to the wants and welfare of the whole country.

With regard to the secession projected in the present instance, it is peculiarly objectionable because designed to facilitate the continuance of a practice which, besides being in conflict with the national law, is totally incompatible with safe banking under any law. The over-certification of checks is not a practice which any prudent banker would attempt to justify; and the sufficiency of the law as a means of stopping that which would be indefensible at any time and is especially dangerous in a period of speculative excitement, proves the value of the national system. It is found to be as wholesome in its exercise of authority over bank managers who forget their responsibilities and trifle with business interests, as it is in its protection of the note-holders. If, then, the stockholders of the Union National Bank sanction the measure favored by the managers, and if "several other banks" follow their example, the public will understand the purpose which is at the bottom of the change. Everybody will know that that purpose is to escape the restraints imposed by the national law in the interest of good banking, and to secure under State law a license to do what no good banker would think of doing. The fact that the Treasury officers hold the power necessary to avert hazardous methods of conducting the banking business, will certainly not lessen the attachment of prudent people to the national system. And the fact that bankers whom the law wisely restrains think of exchanging the national system for the State system, is a suggestive commentary upon dangers inherent in the latter.

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

It is the custom of political orators, declaiming against the increase of the Army, to say that we have 25,000 fighting men, and that that number ought to be sufficient to preserve peace on the frontier. In his annual report, the General of the Army again directs attention to the fact that the effective force of the Army is greatly overstated. Workmen in the arsenals are enlisted men, and are charged to the Ordnance Corps; 192 enlisted men of the Engineer Corps are under instruction at Willet's Point, and when the necessities of the Signal Corps, the Military Academy, the forts, arsenals, and the prison-camp at Leavenworth are met, one-seventh of the Army's enlisted men, comprising 3,463, has been exhausted. This leaves only 20,799 of the full ranks for actual service, and it is unfair to say that 25,000 men are, or should be, ready for duty in case of a disturbance on the frontier. The General might have added that a considerable detachment of enlisted men is occupied in various petty duties as "orderlies" at the different division and department headquarters. At present the Army consists of 11 Generals, 1,559 field and line officers, 20,566 enlisted men, and 233 Indian scouts. Congress should make provision for the departments of the military service, so that the legal quota of enlisted men may be kept always full.

Gen. SHERMAN naturally gives much space in his report to a history of the late troubles in Colorado. It will be conceded by all candid people that Gen. SHERMAN very fairly states the case when he says that, in the matter of bringing the troops into the White River country, Major THORNBURGH and Agent MEEKER acted with wisdom. The Indians were excited when they learned that the troops were approaching the agency. This, they said, meant active hostilities. Mr. MEEKER, though his life and the safety of his family would first be put in jeopardy, in case of an Indian outbreak, warned Major THORNBURGH that hostilities would be precipitated if he brought his whole command to the agency. THORNBURGH, on his part, admitted the reasonableness of this view, but he urged that, while he should not take his force to the agency, it would be unsafe for the white people at the agency, as well as for the Major and his little escort, to leave the main body of troops beyond supporting distance. To this Mr. MEEKER readily assented, and it was while Major THORNBURGH was moving forward to a suitable camping place, within striking distance of the agency, that he was attacked. This statement of the case does not touch upon the causes which preceded the advance of the military. It is not precisely in the line of Gen. SHERMAN's duty to review the facts which led up to *the final outbreak. That part of the case* concerns the civil arm of the service. But, as the General justly concludes, this statement does fix the responsibility for the outbreak upon the Indians.

It is worth while for the country to have this clear and authoritative statement of the conflict which began with the attack on THORNBURGH. There has been much misapprehension (and some misrepresentation) concerning the responsibility for THORNBURGH's advance, and also concerning the orders which it was reported that he had been given. People who immediately fall foul of the Interior Department whenever an Indian disturbance is reported were swift to declare that the Department was responsible for the slaughter of THORNBURGH and his men. As if the detachment was under orders from the Secretary of the Interior. One of Gen. SHERMAN's dispatches, given in his report, also effectually disposes of the silly fiction that the advance of Gen. MERRITT was another error of the Interior Department, committed against the better judgment of Gen. SHERMAN. It is known that Gen. SHERIDAN was impatient of orders from Washington delaying the advance of MERRITT's command, which was urged by the excited people of Colorado, and which orders were said to have been issued "over the head" of Gen. SHERMAN. As THE TIMES pointed out at the time, an advance of the column while the white captives were in the hands of the Indians would have been a mistake. Gen. SHERMAN's dispatch advised SHERIDAN that he would be told when to "pitch in," but that, meantime, Gen. ADAMS's search for the captives would cause the suspension of the forward movement which many insisted should be made at once. The sequel, as Gen. SHERMAN says, has amply justified the wisdom of this delay.

Another important and interesting branch of Gen. SHERMAN's report is that which relates to the establishment of military posts along emigrant routes, in the far West. Perhaps a more exact statement would be that these lines of posts are the threads upon which lines of settlements are strung, in course of time. The vast tracts of country which would be eligible for settlers, if it were not for their liability to Indian incursions, are made available by the fixing of military posts within supporting distance of each other. Sooner or later, the course of emigration, encouraged by the establishment of these defenses, is drawn into the heretofore dangerous section; and, after a while, the settlements which are next made become self-supporting and the lines of defenses may be removed. It will be seen that the General of the Army recommends the establishment of a few new posts and the abandonment and sale of a large number. This indicates a rapid growth of permanent settlements in the extreme West, not only in the regions of the Upper Missouri, but in Texas and New-Mexico.

DEAD POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts campaign has been sadly disappointing. BUTLER promised to make it lively, and it has lapsed into a most depressing state of quietude. The "old man," as his followers affectionately call him, did not rage up and down the State, as has been his wont heretofore, breathing threatenings and slaughter, and promising to redeem the ancient Commonwealth from a thralldom of which she seems to be wholly unconscious. He made few speeches, and these seemed to lack his old volubility of abuse, variety of invention, and readiness of repartee. Age appears somewhat to wither and custom to stale his infinite variety, or else he begins to weary of his work in behalf of a thankless people. He drew no crowds and raised no enthusiasm. It is whispered that he grows frugal. He used to put out his money freely for expenses in his campaigns, and there is nothing like expenses to make things lively. This year he has kept a firm grip on his purse-strings, and the "boys" lost their enthusiasm accordingly. Perhaps he thought it unnecessary to spend his money, and perhaps he thought it useless. Being a defeated candidate is not a luxury worth maintaining at so much cost, and it was time for him to exemplify his precepts as to economy. BUTLER maintained his bureau in Pemberton-square, and now and then a campaign document appeared "by order of the committee, JOHN I. BAKER, Secretary," but so many of these fulminations have been easily picked to pieces and shown to be harmless that nobody noted them.

But what has made it so difficult to get up excitement and attract interest in the Bay State, when politics elsewhere are deemed so important? People watched the canvass in Maine eagerly and anxiously. Ohio was the centre of absorbing interest until it culminated in the election. In this State there has been great activity, and much importance is attached to the results of to-day's voting. Gen. BUTLER was expected to give a vitality and vigor to the Massachusetts campaign which should make it one of the most entertaining, if not instructive, of the season. When the nominations were made, we were given to understand that the prospects of the Lowell statesman were far brighter than ever before, and his opponents displayed no little trepidation, many of them even claiming that there was but one man in the whole State who, as a candidate, had a fair chance of beating him. It can hardly be that the desire to beat him has diminished. Has the difficulty vanished?

It is barely possible that the effort to eliminate everything from a political campaign but the claims of individual candidates, is fatal to all life and interest in its progress or its results. Who is to win or lose by the result of to-day's election in Massachusetts? Is it merely BENJAMIN F. BUTLER or JOHN D. LONG, and the few aspirants for political honors whose names figure on campaign banners? One of the documents that have been issued relating to the contest appeared as a long advertisement in a Boston paper, signed by the Secretary of the Butler committee, and it dealt entirely with certain alleged inconsistencies and office-seeking proclivities in Mr. LONG. These, of course, are peculiarities from which BUTLER himself is entirely free. He is placed in comparison with the Republican candidate, as a man "whose eminent patriotism, whose gallantry in the field, whose great military administration, whose eminence in the halls of Congress, whose surpassing ability at the bar, whose tender sympathy with his disabled comrades and *with the laboring men and women everywhere,* have made him dear to the hearts of Americans." This is rather amusing, but there is nowhere a hint that anything at all is involved but the personal claims of these two men.

There are no issues whatever in Massachusetts except BUTLER, and the result is not calculated to exalt the political position of the State. Last year something was made of popular discontent, but it has disappeared now. The Greenback diversion had sufficient vitality to excite attention, but this year it is utterly dead. There are no State issues. There were some abuses in administration which sprang from the carelessness and extravagance of the inflation era, but they have been for the most part corrected. Everybody knows that BUTLER's charges in this respect, and his promises of reform, are the merest sham. There is no issue about government by commissions, or corruption and maladministration at the State-house. National questions have been excluded from the contest, not so much by decree of the managers as by the conditions of the case. BUTLER doesn't know whether he will be a Democrat or a Republican next year. He is supported by some Republicans who lose no occasion to reiterate their devotion to the principles of the party, and by some Democrats who are equally firm in their own party faith. His success or defeat has no national significance and no bearing on the struggle next year. It is merely a question of the triumph or the failure of a man who has prostituted brilliant gifts to self-seeking and subordinated all principle and all honor to his personal advancement. For Massachusetts it is a matter of self-respect and decency whether he shall be her Governor or not, but it is a small business to be absorbing completely the energies of political parties, and it deprives their action of all interest and importance for the rest of the country.

THE TWO WIDOWS.

Some months ago there died in San Francisco a respected citizen—say Smith, though that was not his name—leaving two inconsolable widows to mourn his loss. His earlier widow, who had left him in consequence of a decree of divorce, had resumed her maiden name, and called herself Mrs. Brown, and the last widow monopolized the name of "Widow Smith." Between these two there existed a fierce hatred, in view of which Widow Brown felt it her duty to forgive her dead husband, and to concentrate all her energies to the task of getting square—as the *Tribune* would say—with Widow Smith.

The departed Mr. Smith was buried in the cemetery one Tuesday afternoon, and on the next Monday morning the disconsolate Widow Smith presented herself at the Superintendent's office and asked permission to weep at her husband's grave and to decorate it with flowers. Permission was duly given, and the grave was promptly planted with roses, pinks, and other attractive flowers. The Widow Smith, having finished her task, went away, and in the afternoon, the Widow Brown appeared and told the Superintendent that the late Mr. Smith had been her husband, and that she wished to relieve her breaking heart by decorating his grave. The Superintendent explained that a rival widow had just left the cemetery, and that he rather thought there was no room for further decorations. Still, inasmuch as the Widow Brown was a very pretty woman, he had no objection to letting her try to work in a few flowers edgewise. The Widow Brown, however, was not content to act as a second-class mourner and flower-planter. She dug up the Widow Smith's flowers and planted the grave with peonies and tulips, and, at her departure, informed the Superintendent that she should come to the cemetery daily to watch over her work.

The next day Widow Smith visited the cemetery to water her flowers, and was filled with indignation at the work of Widow Brown. In her turn she tore up the peonies and planted fresh roses, and, as she went away, she warned the Superintendent not to let that shameless Brown woman interfere with her husband's grave. But the Superintendent was a peaceful and kind-hearted man, and the Widow Brown was, as has been said, a very pretty woman. He feared to exasperate Mrs. Smith, and he could not bring himself to displease Mrs. Brown. The result was that for the next ten days the rival widows worked on that cemetery every day with a horticultural ardor that has never been surpassed. Every morning the Widow Smith set out fresh roses and pinks, and every afternoon the Widow Brown tore them up and set out new peonies and tulips. Betting was even on each widow, but the sympathies of San Francisco were on the whole with Widow Brown.

At the end of the ten days the Superintendent, who by this time was the helpless slave of the pretty Widow Brown, at her instigation secretly dug up the late Mr. Smith, and buried him in a sunny and remote corner of the cemetery. Mrs. Smith was, of course, entirely unaware of the removal of her husband, and when she found that the Widow Brown no longer tore up her roses she felt that victory was hers. Mrs. Brown having planted the new grave with a splendid assortment of peonies, employed her leisure in watching the futile and misdirected manner in which Mrs. Smith mourned at the empty grave. Whenever Mrs. Smith appeared at the cemetery, she was sure to meet Mrs. Brown, who never failed to address her in words that were ostensibly sympathetic, but which had a hollow and heartless sound. She would say, for example, "So, you're going to decorate his grave again? It'll do him so much good, you know. He'll feel all them flowers growin' over him. Go on, my dear. I love to see you mournin' at his grave." While Mrs. Smith wept and watered her flowers, Mrs. Brown would sit on a neighboring tombstone and continue her pleasing remarks, occasionally ending with a burst of laughter. The Widow Smith imagined that this was only the conduct of a defeated widow whose temper had been soured by her failures, and she was too much pleased with her own victory to be disturbed by her rival's remarks.

The public believed that Mrs. Smith had beaten Mrs. Brown in the matter of flower-planting, and bets on the latter lady were duly paid. The affair would have been at an end, had not Mrs. Brown's delight in the wasted efforts of Mrs. Smith been too great *to be contained.* She told the whole story of the removal of Mr. Smith to an intimate female friend, under a solemn promise of secrecy, and the story being thus published, came promptly to the ears of the Widow Smith. That energetic woman armed herself with a revolver, and, calling on the Superintendent, upbraided him for his villainous conduct, and demanded that he "should put back them remains where they belonged" without a moment's delay. Now it so happened that the Superintendent had already repented, and had, unknown to Mrs. Brown, replaced Mr. Smith's remains in their original grave. Accordingly, he assumed an air of astonishment and grief, and requested Mrs. Smith to accompany him to the grave, dug up her husband for the third time, and convinced her that Mrs. Brown was a wicked and wanton falsifier. Mrs. Brown happening to visit the cemetery at this inopportune moment, charged the Superintendent with having trifled with the holiest feelings of her nature, and, had she been armed, there is little doubt that she would have filled Mr. Smith's grave to overflowing with the Superintendent and the Widow Smith.

A crop of law-suits is now growing over the remains of Mr. Smith. The Widow Brown has brought an action against the Superintendent for inducing her to spend money under false pretenses for peonies and tulips; the Widow Smith has sued him for stealing her husband's corpse and burying it all over the cemetery, and the Grand Jury is expected to indict him for body-snatching. Meanwhile the Widow Brown has returned his presents and assured him that she would not marry him in any conceivable way, and the wretched man is trying to make up his mind whether he will shoot himself or remove to Chicago.

In reference to a recent editorial article entitled "Do Something for Yourself," a reader and friend of The Times calls attention to the fact that, in the German gymnasia, the students are encouraged to take up independent work—work outside of the course of study—without neglecting their curriculum, and are aided in such work by their Professors. The communication adds that this is a great assistance toward forming the character of a bright, active-minded youth, and serves to "explain why Germans are everywhere so successful as competitors in the struggle for existence." Independent work is unquestionably good for the student, but whether it helps to make him practical, to do something for himself, depends entirely upon the kind of work chosen. We are not aware that Germans are remarkable for their successful competition in the affairs of life, as competition is generally understood. They have, as a rule, nothing like the enterprise or commercial courage of Americans, nor are they anything like so practical. They get on by rigid economy and thrift, by small beginnings and slow advances, rather than by any large or active competition. It is not uncommon to see Germans of fine mind and liberal education at their wit's end, in this land of opportunities, to gain a mere livelihood, which would indicate that their education had been by no means practical.

Complaints of the neglect and insolence of conductors on the street cars, in refusing to bring the cars to a full stop for passengers to get on or alight, have become extremely frequent of late, and slight sprains from that source are alarmingly on the increase. In many instances, conductors seem to regard the request of a passenger to bring the car to a complete stop as a personal insult, to be resented by curses and epithets muttered behind the beard. From a long experience on the Broadway cars, a careful observer has come to the conclusion that as respect male passengers, complete arrest of motion takes place about 60 times in every 100 when the passenger wishes to get off, and about 75 times in 100 in getting on. As respects ladies, of course, the figures will not hold good, complete stoppage being rare, and incomplete the exception. The fault lies in the body politic—in the universal American hurry, perhaps—more than in the conductors themselves. Our business men, as a rule, appear to be absolutely incapable of waiting the three or four seconds necessary to alight in safety; jump off impetuously the instant the movement slackens, and jump on as impetuously while the car is still in motion. If they would remember that a man breaks his leg or his neck at his own risk in such a case, the peril to life and limb, thus encouraged by the strong and active, might perhaps be averted. The trouble is that when a man is in a hurry a little risk is considered of no consequence—and Americans are always in a hurry.

From the most accurate information attainable by the Committee on Pulmonary Diseases of the College of Veterinary Surgeons in this City, it appears that up to the date of Oct. 31 the number of cattle lost by plague in Putnam County has been about 140. Of these, the larger proportion have been slaughtered in the incipient stages of the disease, not more than one-fourth of the cases having gone on to a natural termination. Dr. HOPKINS, a veterinary expert of large experience, who acts as local inspector in the infected district, under the orders of Gen. PATRICK, is very positive in his assurances that every precaution has been taken to prevent the diseased milk and meat from filtering through the ordinary avenues of trade into the New-York market; and his efficiency as a public officer while he was engaged in a similar work in this City, some months ago, renders it easy to accept his statement with implicit reliance. One has to remember, however, that Dr. DAY, of the Board of Health, who is usually very guarded in his assertions, has recently stated that the Putnam County region furnishes more adulterated milk, in proportion to its whole volume of that product, than any other grazing tract within hailing distance of this City. It discounts their solicitude for the health of the City a little, also, when one recalls that the farmers in Putnam County were so extremely reticent as to the prevalence of the disease during the first two months of its existence that no news of the disaster appeared in the New-York papers until a special correspondent of The Times uncovered the facts and warned milk consumers of the state of affairs. Even then a systematic attempt was made to belittle the disclosures of the press, and to convince the public that no peril existed. Of course, the owners of large dairies cannot be blamed for protecting their own interests; but it is not calculated to restore confidence when they protest at the expense of reputation for veracity. Fortunately, it can be stated upon better authority than that of those interested that the disease has evidently passed its climacteric, and is slowly subsiding, its spread having been arrested by the prompt interference of Gen. PATRICK, assisted by a competent staff of veterinary experts.

Although the aspect of affairs in Leadville is becoming gradually less harsh, its humors are rather rough, and continue to savor somewhat strongly of gunpowder. The Episcopal clergyman who was non-pluused, as our readers may remember, by his Biblical class, and who fled from the imaginary revolver of one of his flock, (a young gentleman known in "society" in New-York,) has yielded place to a Pastor somewhat better adapted to the character of the particular kind of sheep to be found in Leadville pastures, as the following incident will show. A young woman there was discovered by her family to be living in illegitimate relations with one of the adventurers of the metallic town. Her two brothers waited upon him with revolvers, and informed him that unless he married her immediately they would immediately "empty" those utensils into his body. Thus allured, he yielded a coy consent. They applied to the Episcopal clergyman to perform the ceremony, to which he consented, also. The happy pair were marched into the "church," the two armed brothers attending as a guard of honor. During the ceremony the happy bridegroom, being dissatisfied with some performance of the clergyman, fired *his* revolver at the divine, but as he missed his shot, the bullet only whizzing past the reverend gentleman's ear, the latter continued the discharge of his sacred function until the swain were one flesh. Thereupon, in order that all things might be done in *the best style* and according to old-fashioned rule, he stepped forward and kissed the bride. At this the jealous bridegroom was wroth and smote him. Whereupon the Rev. Church Militant, he being a brawny priest of some six feet in height, sprang over the chancel railing, and seizing the newly-made husband by the back of the neck gave him, under the cover of the pistols of the newly-made brothers-in-law, such a dreadful drubbing that he will remember it as long as he lives. This closed the marriage solemnities. Sympathy with the natural feeling of the brothers cannot blind us to the doubtfulness of their proceeding as a guarantee of the happiness of their sister. An enforced marriage is a desperate and perilous remedy for wrong—perilous chiefly to the woman. A bad man forced to take a wife at the mouth of the pistol will surely lead her a life of misery. Nor is her respect, or even her love, for her husband, or her chance of quiet family life, likely to be much increased by seeing him beaten before her eyes at the close of the nuptial ceremony. Moreover, the gentleman would seem not to be very much married after all. Free consent is the *sine qua non* of legal marriage; and a marriage under duress is as void as a marriage procured by fraud. If the recent decision in the case of Aspinwall against Fraser is of any authority, this Leadville lady and gentleman may each walk off and marry other parties at their pleasure.

COURTNEY READY TO ROW HANLAN.

CAYUGA, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Charles Courtney sent a dispatch to William Blaikie to-night accepting the last suggestion to row Hanlan a race for the $6,000, and agreeing to put up $500 forfeit. Courtney says that he considers this proposition a fair one, and hopes that it will result in a race. He said the rumors that he objects to Blaikie as a referee were without foundation.

ITALIAN OPERA AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The Italian opera season was opened to-night by the Strakosch company at the Grand Opera-house. There was a large attendance.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE OPERA—"FAUST."

Mr. Mapleson's seventh subscription performance at the Academy of Music was a repetition of "Faust," with a cast much improved upon that of the first representation of this opera. Mlle. Valleria and Signor Campanini appeared in their respective rôles of *Marguerite* and *Faust*, with Miss Cary as *Siebel*, Signor Del Puente as *Mephistopheles*, Signor Galassi as *Valentine*, and Mme. Lablache as *Martha*. The changes in the distribution of the parts were in every aspect advantageous. At the first representation of "Faust," the performance was seriously marred by the discordant singing of the *Mephistopheles* of the evening. Last night Signor Del Puente in this rôle fairly distinguished himself. Although the music does not lie entirely in the range of his voice, he was satisfactory in the part and sang it with spirit and excellent taste, and was superior to his recent predecessors and his own performances of last season that he merits a cordial mention. His acting as well as his singing was artistic, and confirmed the impression he long since made as an accomplished member of the troupe. The *Valentine* of Signor Galassi was another thoroughly good personation, and as such was recognized by the audience whenever this favorite artist came upon the stage. Signor Campanini was, as usual, in good voice, and gave the same earnest and finished performance he always does. The "Salve dimorah" was encored, as, indeed, were most of the principal numbers of the opera, and, surely, no singer ever deserved the applause he received more justly than Signor Campanini. Miss Cary's *Siebel* is well known in New-York, and last night's was fully equal to her former renderings of this rôle, which is one of the best of her repertoire. When Mlle. Valleria made her début as *Marguerite*, it was pretty generally admitted that she was one of the most charming representatives of the part ever seen upon the operatic stage in New-York. Last night she appeared to be somewhat fatigued, but under the inspiration of the favor with which she was received, she showed that the estimate of her abilities has not been too high. She sang the garden scene and the subsequent duo with *Faust* with admirable skill, and made the same deep impression as before. To sum up the record of this performance it is not too much to say that it was entirely satisfactory. All the principal artists were competent for the work intrusted to them, the orchestra and chorus understood their business, and did it thoroughly and well, and the general effect was that of a beautiful opera smoothly rendered and presented in the best manner possible. Mr. Mapleson announces its repetition at the matinée of Saturday, with the same cast. On Wednesday, Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix" will be repeated by Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signori Campanini, Galassi, and Marti. On Thursday the company will give a performance of "Rigoletto" in Brooklyn, and on Friday "Il Trovatore" will be given, with Mme. Adini as *Leonora*, Mme. Lablache in her superb impersonation of *Azucena*, (recognized last season as the best ever seen on the New-York stage,) Aramburo as *Manrico*, in which he will have an opportunity to show the phenomenal powers of his voice, and Galassi as his well-known rôle of the *Count di Luna*.

PARK THEATRE.

Mr. J. K. Emmet reappeared last evening at this theatre before an audience which was determined to be pleased. His character was, as usual, *Fritz*, the "Flying Dutchman." People are pretty well acquainted with this individual, and it is certain that they like him, for even Mr. Gayler's ancient rubbish could not blot out his popularity. It was not exactly the old familiar play which was presented last night; it was in a measure a new one, or a rearrangement of something or other effected by William Carlton, who is not, presumably, to be identified with the author of "Farm Ballads." Mr. Emmet's fresh acquisition is entitled "Fritz in Ireland," and was first performed in England. It is a startling production, a worthy rival of its illustrious predecessor.

Intelligent persons have sometimes wondered at Mr. Emmet's extraordinary success. He is certainly less versatile than other similar "artists" whom we have seen, yet who, despite their talents, have failed to win a tithe of his popularity. But, on the other hand, none of them interest us as Mr. Emmet does. The rare attractiveness of his face, the grace of his manners, the perfect ease and earnestness with which he enters into his work—all this tends to heighten a naturally sympathetic and winning nature. The roguish twinkle of his eye and the self-contented smile upon his lips, these serve him in lieu of talents. To be sure, he plays the guitar and beats a drum, and makes dexterous use of a voice which is only an apology for a voice—but he has more especially a manner, a style of his own, and, if Buffon may be believed, it is style that makes the man.

Mr. Emmet's new play is a mass of unmitigated nonsense; it is so intensely mysterious, moreover, that one is at some trouble to see through it clearly. The plot is dark and bloody, saturated with villainy, and reminiscent of lost children. But the action throughout is of the song and dance order, and forces the spectator to believe that all the serious business is pure burlesque. And so it is, in fact. "Fritz in Ireland" would scarcely come under any of Shakespeare's famous classifications; perhaps we may be permitted to call it a Tony-Pastoral drama. This is at least suggestive and to the point.

It must be confessed that three hours with Mr. Emmet and his stupid hodge-podge make up a tomewhat long and depressing entertainment. Of course, no one goes to see the hodge-podge, and every one goes to see Mr. Emmet; yet too much of the latter is apt to be wearisome. The songs in the third act are of the most commonplace character, and add nothing to one's enjoyment. They were coldly received last evening, and might hereafter be omitted. The "Cuckoo Song," however, was much applauded, and is indeed very pretty. In the first act Mr. Emmet introduced a chime of bells, the enormously musical effect of which was impressive and beautiful.

Little need be said of the actors who made up the cast. Most of them were insufferably bad. One of them, for instance, whined like a whipped school-boy; another spouted like some crushed tragedian of a past generation; the leading actress was evidently convinced that posing is the end-all of art. However, these ladies and gentlemen were fully as good as the play, and what more need we add. The best part of the performance was the scenery, which was well painted and well set. A scene in the second act, representing a view of Irish ruins, was particularly noticeable.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

Haverly's pleasant theatre in Fourteenth-street seems to have established itself as the house specially dedicated to the mirthful muse. Following that delightful frolic, "Hobbies," comes another in which merriment is certainly not held in leading strings. "The Tourists in the Pullman Palace Car" is assuredly a most riotous piece of incoherency, sprchamred with whimsical conceits and brimming over with laughter-moving qualities. It was presented last evening by a company of great general excellence and of seven quite lustrous specialties. This amusing title belongs to no particular order of the drama. It has a flash of comedy in the beginning, and then it runs into the most riotous extravaganza and the wildest absurdity. It makes no pretense to coherency, and less to originality. Its fun is gathered from all quarters, but is dished up in a form so respectable that nobody is very solicitous concerning the source of his pleasure. The company by which the piece is played is certainly one of remarkable worth. Mr. W. A. Mestayer is probably its principal figure, both in peculiarness and pleasantry. He gives a quadruple performance, and in this respect is even excelled by Mr. Augustus J. Bruno, whose characterizations take on a serviable complexion. Thos. Meers, Barton, Bray, and Long are also very pleasant entertainers. The ladies—Misses Cooke, Estelle, Linton, and Lynton—are also capable artists, and the stage setting of this lively agglomeration of odds and ends is unexceptionable. The piece is also cleanly, and therefore inoffensive. It will hold the stage at Haverly's for two weeks to come.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The patrons of the Olympic were treated last evening to a drama after their hearts. Its title is "Fire Bound," and it is of the romantic and essentially sensational order. The interest revolves chiefly around Fire Bound, who is a street Arab and a heroine of no common heroism, and who finds in Miss Angie Schott a very competent representative. Andalusian mountains, gypsy encampments, bandits' caves, and wild and weird sierras are the settings of a very lurid and vigorous piece of dramatic work, which is in the hands of a competent company. Miss Schott also appeared in an illusionary piece of *diablerie*, which was well received.

THE KINGS COUNTY CANVASS.

PROBABLE RESULT OF TO-DAY'S VOTE—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

At the close of a very exciting, and in some respects bitter, local canvass in Kings County, it is encouraging to Republicans that the result in a county which has given over 18,000 Democratic majority, is in doubt, and that the most confident Democrats admit, as they are forced to admit, that there is a chance of Democratic defeat all along the line as far as county and city offices are concerned. Robinson's majority in the county is estimated at from 8,000 to 12,000. The more moderate Democrats claim the first figure, and estimate the strength of the Kelly ticket at a fraction over 6,000 votes, which is a very liberal estimate indeed. Many well-informed Democrats claim that Kelly will not, at the outside, receive more than 3,500 in the county. Locally the chances of Republican success are very good indeed. No attempt has been made to answer or explain away the very damaging revelations in reference to the contract obtained by Mr. Howell's firm for the iron-work on the new jail. Mr. Franklin Woodruff, the Republican candidate for Mayor, has been virulently attacked, but he has personally appeared on the stump, and the great mass of the people, having seen and heard him, will not be influenced by the scandal-mongers of the King organs. Of course the usual campaign interview with the "prominent Republican" who, while boasting loudly of success, concedes in private the defeat of the entire Republican ticket, has been printed. It appears recently on the eve of every election, and has come now to be regarded as a very stale and worthless electioneering dodge. The opponents of Mr. Schroeder, the Republican candidate for Senator in the Third Senatorial District, admit, in print, "that it is anybody's race," which is simply their way of conceding the defeat of W. W. Goodrich. No man seeking election to-day in Kings County deserves defeat and discomfiture more thoroughly than Goodrich. He is the candidate of a rascally Ring which has preyed for years on the people, and he has the confidence of men who have made fortunes by stealing from the city. Claiming to be a Republican, he descended during his canvass to the lowest tricks of the most disreputable Democratic politician. He has personally canvassed all the gin-mills in his district, and on Saturday night he is reported, on the best authority, to have spent $50 treating and drinking with the men who work in the Eastern District sugar-houses. The men, who are mostly Germans, drank his beer, but they will show by their votes the contempt they have for a man who thinks he can buy the German vote if he only expends enough money on beer for the voters.

The contest between the nominees of both the regular parties for the places on the county ticket will be very sharp and close. From present appearances, William B. Kay, the Republican candidate for Register, has an excellent chance of defeating Thomas Carroll, the Democratic nominee for that office. Not a word has been uttered on either side in a more than ordinarily bitter canvass against Capt. William L. B. Stears, the Republican candidate for County Clerk. His popularity is conceded by all, and he has opposed to him a veteran office-holder, who will not, in all probability, poll the full vote of his party. Capt. Stears's chances of election may be looked upon as very good indeed. Of the 12 Assemblymen who go to the Legislature from Kings County, the Republicans, despite the disgraceful gerrymandering of the Democratic Supervisors in making the districts under the new apportionment, will certainly elect three, as follows: Seventh District, George Wren; Ninth District, Charles H. Russell; Eleventh District, William H. Waring. Thomas Sheridan, an Independent Democrat, will probably be elected in the Tenth District. Mr. Philip J. O'Hanlon, an Independent Democrat, who has received the Republican indorsement in the Second Senate District, claims that if he gets the whole Republican vote he can be elected. The chances seem to be, however, in favor of William H. Murtha, the Democratic Ring nominee. In the Third Senate District, Mr. Schroeder will certainly be elected. In the Fourth Senate District, Col. Boehr is making a splendid fight against John O. Jacobs, the Ring nominee. Jacobs is supported by City Works Commissioner Jacob Worth in the interest of the Ring, and there were rumors yesterday that Jacobs, if he were fairly beaten, could be counted in any way. There are thousands of Democrats and Republicans who believe that Jacobs was once before counted into a seat in the State Senate when he was fairly beaten at the polls by Col. James Cavanagh.

RESULTS OF RING RULE IN BROOKLYN.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last night at the corner of Putnam and Classon avenues, Brooklyn. E. R. Kennedy presided. Franklin Woodruff, the candidate for Mayor, was the first speaker. He hoped there would be a close watch kept of the count, for with a fair election there was promise of a great victory for the whole Republican ticket. Mr. Woodruff was heartily cheered during his address. The Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott delivered an effective speech, which was listened to with the closest attention. After referring to national and State issues, he said: "And now as to this City. Has the Democratic Party the gift of government? That party has had possession of the Government of this city almost ever since I was a boy. Now, is it not a fact that in our city has some years after year getting deeper and deeper into debt; that $10,000,000 of that debt is for assessments amounting to more than the value of the property upon which they are laid? Its best friends must admit that it has not been a wise Government. It is no government at all, but mere robbery. You know here what Rings are. There are Rings on the right; Rings on the left; Rings all about, and the city has been plundered until it has been near the verge of bankruptcy. Of course, it will pay its debts—but let me ask you shall we continue trusting the party that has brought it to such pass?" Referring to Franklin Woodruff, the speaker defended him from the attacks of some of the local papers. He said he had known Mr. Woodruff for 20 years both politically and socially; in connection with the public libraries; with the Historical Society; with the Society for the Relief of the Poor, and with the Art Association; with every charity he had ever heard of in Brooklyn. As to the local paper which ought to have been loyal to its party, he would not himself be guilty of libel, but he would put his foot on that libel which it had circulated against Franklin Woodruff. The Hon. W. W. Ostrey and others spoke before the close of the meeting.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Prohibitionists of Fulton and Hamilton Counties have nominated Isaac V. Place for the Assembly.

The Massachusetts Republican State Committee have secured Faneuil Hall, Boston, for a meeting to-night. They expect good news.

The Albany *Argus* complains of an alleged "Republican neglect of the soldiers." The Democrats of Albany have nominated a soldier for Senator. It is to be remembered, however, that he was a rebel soldier.

The Albany *Argus* says that ex-Gov. Hoffman paired off with a positive Republican for to-day's election before he sailed for Europe, and it claims that his "loyalty to the good old Democratic Party can never be questioned after forethought like this."

The Denver (Col.) *News*, a Democratic paper, has this queer paragraph: "A Chinaman is as intelligent, as industrious, and as worthy of the ballot in every way as a negro. China can send enough of her citizens here to acquire the bulk of our wealth by legitimate means, and rule our country by a fair election. The constantly-swelling influx of Mongolians must be checked somewhere and at some time."

Gov. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has been in office scarce two months, but he has been busy all the time. Of his pardoning business a Frankfort telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Convicts pardoned from the Penitentiary, 58; pardoned before conviction, 2; pardoned for carrying concealed weapons, 40; pardoned for selling liquor to minors, 30; gamblers pardoned, 90; fines against gamblers, cases, 80; amount of fines against gamblers remitted, $52,860."

OBITUARY.

CHARLES GRUNEISEN.

A dispatch from London announces the death of Charles Gruneisen, a distinguished German theologian and litterateur, who was born at Stuttgart, Jan. 17, 1802. He studied theology at the University of Tubingue, and afterward at Berlin. He filled successively the position of Chaplain in the Royal Guard, Inspector of Elementary Schools, Counselor of the Consistory, Chaplain of the Court at Stuttgart, and in 1845 was made Grand Chaplain. He received the degree of Doctor of Theology from the Leipsic University. He was the author of many works on theological, literary, and art subjects, and for many years was connected with the educational system of Wurtemburg.

ILLEGAL VOTERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Judge Bixby yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles H. Smith, who had fraudulently registered in the Fourteenth Election District of the Second Assembly District, who was found not to live at the place he gave as his residence.

A CHICAGO FIRM SUSPENDS

STETTAUER BROTHERS & CO. STOP PAYMENTS.

THE LIABILITIES RUMORED AT OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS—NEW-YORK MERCHANTS VERY HEAVY LOSERS—REPORTS AS TO THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Stettauer Brothers & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, at Franklin and Madison streets, on Saturday sent to their New-York *correspondents and creditors the following notice:*

"We regret to inform your that we are unable to meet our payments, and have therefore been compelled to suspend. We shall at once proceed to examine our affairs with a view of arriving at our true condition, and will submit the result." David Stettauer, who is the only partner to be seen to-day, refuses to make even a general statement as to the causes, liabilities, and assets, but states that he has little doubt that the firm will continue business after a time. The firm has been considered one of the strongest and most trustworthy in the West, and it is difficult to give any reason for the failure. From the fact that this afternoon there was a break in wheat it was alleged that the firm had been speculating in wheat, but diligent inquiry among the brokers failed to verify the assertion. Mr. Stettauer says the creditors are almost entirely in the East, and a few are in Europe. It is stated that $60,000 is due to Philadelphia merchants. N. B. Record, representing Rufus S. Frost & Co., of Boston, and Denny, Poor & Co., of New-York, is here, and in consultation with members of the firm. Full statement of the firm's affairs will not be ready before the latter part of the week.

The failure created much excitement in business circles, and a great deal of speculation was indulged in respecting its causes. It is reported that the firm invested $250,000 in mines in San Juan County, but this is declared improbable. It is stated that on Saturday a transfer amounting to $150,000 was made to a mother-in-law of a member of the firm, and that within five months a relative named Rosenfeld was paid $500,000. Among the indebtedness is a claim of Claflin & Co., of New-York, for $100,000; of George C. Richardson & Co., of New-York, for $50,000, and of Col. Strong, of New-York, for $25,000. The supposed indebtedness of the firm exceeds $1,000,000, and may reach $1,500,000.

The failure of Stettauer Brothers & Co. is the largest failure that has occurred in the dry goods trade for over a year. With the exception of J. V. Farwell & Co. and Field, Leiter & Co., they are the largest jobbing firm in Chicago. The failure was not known there or in New-York until yesterday, when the announcement of the suspension created the utmost surprise. The firm consists of Charles and David Stettauer, in Chicago, and George Einstein, in New-York. They have an office at No. 115 Worth-street, in this City, and branches in Paris and Manchester. The Stettauers are cousins-in-law of Mr. Rosenfeld, of Rosenfeld & Rosenfeld, of Rosenberg, which the present house succeeded in 1869. The liabilities are stated in excess of $1,000,000, and many of their creditors believe they will reach $1,500,000, and the impression in the trade is that the failure is a bad one. They have paid for very few of their Fall purchases, and none of the bills which matured in October. Their sales amounted to over $5,000,000 during the past year, and their credit was very high. At Bradstreet's the firm gave the balance-sheet for Jan. 1, showing assets $988,822, of which there was merchandise, $405,510; bills receivable, $502,201; equity and store property, $80,000; the total liabilities were given at $489,191, leaving a surplus of $499,631. Their paper was sold recently in this market to the extent of $280,000, of which all but $25,000 has been paid. The laws of Illinois allow no preferences, but the judgment of those best informed is that all confidential debts have been already paid or secured. Most of their paper was held by relatives and friends. The failure caused intense excitement in dry goods circles in this city, as nearly all the commission houses are sufferers. The largest creditor is probably H. B. Claflin & Co.—about $100,000—of which $60,000 is unsecured. George C. Richardson & Co. are heavy creditors, the amount being currently reported as $60,000, but the firm would give no figures. The mills represented by Wright, Biles & Fabyan are large creditors, the trade reports placing the amount at $70,000, but a member of the firm said the figures were greatly exaggerated, but he would not give any amounts. Lawrence, Taylor & Co. are creditors for about $35,000; Coffin, Altemus & Co., $25,000; W. H. Strong & Co., $15,000; Denny, Poor & Co., $6,000; Lewis Brothers & Co., $10,000; Low, Harriman & Co., $15,000; Joy, Langdon & Co., $20,000; William Lattimer & Co., $5,000; Kibbe, Chaffee, Brewer & Co., $1,800; A. D. Juilliard & Co., $2,300; Frederick Almy, $3,000; Van Valkenburgh, Leavitt & Co., $10,000; W. L. Langley & Co., $6,000; Townsend & Yale, $50; Noyes, Smith & Co., $3,800. Among the firms currently reported as creditors are Lawrence & Co., $10,000; Nelson Brothers & Co., Aldrich, Iddings & Co., $10,000; Horace Maxwell, Pomeroy & Plummer, Ammidown, Leland, White, Peyson & Co., $25,000; Francis Baker & Co., $10,000; J. L. Bremer Brothers & Co., $20,000; Smith, Scribner, & Churchill, Wilson & Bradbury, Brookfield Linen Company, York-Street Flax-spinning Company, Upham, Tucker & Co., James F. White & Co., John Slade & Co., Shortridge, Borden & Co., of Philadelphia; William Simpson's Sons & Co., E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., $25,000; James L. Little & Co., Mr. Dunn, of H. B. Claflin & Co., and Mr. U. C. Burnap, representing very large creditors, have gone to Chicago to look after their interests. A dispatch was received by Wood & Co., from their attorney in Chicago, stating that the firm refused to make any statement of assets or liabilities at present, and that they had given four mortgages yesterday morning on goods unopened in warehouse for $143,000, and trust deeds on store premises for $50,000. The firm owe considerable amounts in Europe where a trade was been boomed. A dispatch received by one of the creditors yesterday afternoon said the liabilities were in excess of $1,000,000, chiefly to New-York parties. The trade estimates of their liabilities held in New-York are about $750,000.

THE DECEASED RABBI.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DR. EINHORN.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Temple Beth-El was held last evening to perfect arrangements for the obsequies of the late Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. David Einhorn, who was for so many years their minister. Mrs. Einhorn at first objected very strenuously to a public funeral, and insisted that simple services at the house were all that, in her deep grief, she could endure for the present. This, she thought, with a memorial service at the temple on Sunday next, would best carry out the wishes of her late husband, whose dying request was that all ostentation should be avoided. After some expostulation Mrs. Einhorn finally consented that the funeral should take place at the temple, with the stipulation that it should be conducted very quietly, and that the services should be brief. The Rev. Dr. Kohler, son-in-law of the deceased Rabbi, and his successor at the sacred desk, notified Mr. Ferdinand Kurzman, the President of the board, yesterday afternoon, that Mrs. Einhorn had reconsidered her determination, and that body was called together last night to take appropriate action and arrange the details of the ceremonies in accordance with her wishes. Mr. Kurzman presided, and a pretty full representation of the board was present. After consultation with the Rev. Dr. Kohler, it was decided that the funeral should take place at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the Rev. Dr. Kohler officiating and pronouncing the funeral address. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Emil Hirsch, of Louisville, another son-in-law of the late Rabbi, and probably by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsh, of Philadelphia, one of Dr. Einhorn's most trusted friends. All the Jewish congregations in this City, and Dr. Einhorn's former congregations—one in Philadelphia and the other in Baltimore—will be invited to be present and participate in the solemn ceremonial. There will be 12 pall-bearers, whose duty it will be to bear the coffin from the residence, No. 176 East Sixty-fourth-street, to the temple, and place it before the altar. Seven carriages will call to take the members of the family to the temple, following as a procession the coffin borne by the pall-bearers. The latter will consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the temple; of the several ex-Presidents; Mr. J. M. Stein, Mr. Samuel Goodman, Mr. S. Herriman, and Mr. S. Sommerick, together with Mr. Schuler, President of the School Board; Mr. Katzenberg, of the Finance Committee; Mr. Stern, of the Committee on Order, and Mr. Kellenberger. The coffin will be followed by the assembled rabbis of the City, and others who may be present. The services will be short, but very solemn and beautiful, and a dirge prepared especially for the occasion will be sung. Mr. Sternberger is charged with the conduct of this part of the ceremonial.

At the cemetery six brother ministers will act as pall-bearers in removing the coffin from the hearse and bearing it to the grave. The Rev. Dr. Gotthelf, of the Temple Emanu-El, heads the list, and will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hirsch, the Rev. Dr. Friedlander, the Rev. Dr. Schlesinger, and the Rev. Dr. Landsberg. Carriage will be in readiness in sufficient number, so that all members of the congregation who wish to witness the final rites of burial, can accompany the remains to Green-Wood, where they will be buried. There will be a special memorial service on Sunday, at which eulogies will be pronounced by the leading rabbis in the City, some in English and others in German; but the service on Thursday will be in the latter and in Hebrew.

GLASS BALLS AND TARGETS.

The Judd-badge, shot for yesterday by the members of the Bergen Rifle Club, in Bergen, N. J., was won by J. S. Conklin, whose score was 44 out of a possible 50 at 500 yards.

At Camden, N. J., a sweepstake match at 200 yards was won by R. G. Matthews, with a score of 46 out of 50. In a subscription match, the first prize, a rifle, was won by D. Hathaway, with a score of 31 out of 35.

Rhode De Long, of Brooklyn, shot a match of 50 glass balls each, with M. G. Benjamin, of New-Jersey, in Somerville, N. J., yesterday, for $100 a side, at 21 yards. Mole rotating traps. De Long broke 46 balls and Benjamin 39.

GEN. HOOKER'S FUNERAL.

THE BODY TO BE BROUGHT TO THIS CITY TO-DAY—MILITARY HONORS TO-MORROW.

The arrangements for the funeral of the late Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker are now complete, and *Gen. Charles K. Graham, who has had charge of the* public ceremonies, has issued his official orders. The preparations for the services at Garden City were completed yesterday, when the body was placed in a coffin. This is of solid oak, covered with black cloth, trimmed with black silk velvet and fringe, and lined with white satin. The plate bears the following inscription:

Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, U. S. A.
Died Oct. 31, 1879. Aged 65 years.

This morning there will be a simple service at the church in Garden City in which the dead soldier's family was wont to worship, and at 9 o'clock a special train will leave Hunter's Point for Garden City, bearing Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and a guard of honor of 20 men from the First Artillery, to which Gen. Hooker was assigned after his graduation at West Point, who will escort the body to the 11:45 o'clock train for this City. The train will reach the ferry about noon. There the body will be carried on the boat by the following named pall-bearers, selected by the family and the Committee of Arrangements: Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army; Major-Gen. John Newton, United States Army; Major-Gen. Silas Casey, United States Army; Major-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, United States Army; Major-Gen. Abner Doubleday, United States Army; Major-Gen. Gershom Mott, Major-Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Major-Gen. George H. Sharpe; Major-Gen. S. M. Crawford, United States Army; Major-Gen. J. B. Kiddoo, United States Army; Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, United States Navy; Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard, United States Navy; Mr. Johan Jacob Astor, Dr. T. M. Markoe, Mr. Charles L. Tiffany, Mr. J. H. Rautier.

The boat will land at Roosevelt-street, New-York, and the body will be borne to the City Hall without military escort. It was at first intended to have one, but the law forbids any parade of the regiments of the National Guard on election day. Reaching the City Hall, the coffin will be immediately placed on the catafalque in the Governor's Room, which will be appropriately draped, and the body will be guarded until to-morrow by a number of ex-volunteer officers, members of the Grand Army, and the infantry detachment escort, that will accompany it from Garden City. To-morrow it will lie in state from 9 A. M. until 11 A. M., in order that the people of the may have an opportunity to look for the last time on the face of the dead commander. At noon the body will be borne to the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street, with a full "Major-General's funeral." The procession will be under the command of Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, and will comprise the Seventh Regiment in full uniform, with overcoats; Separate Troop A; Troop A, Third Cavalry, and a light battery of the Third Infantry, from Governor's Island. Officers of the Army and Navy, officers and veterans of the Army of the Potomac and other armies, and officers of the First Division of the National Guard of the State have also been invited to attend and take part in the ceremonies. Officers of the Army and Navy will assemble in full uniform in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 11:30 A. M., to-morrow; the officers of the National Guard at the same hour, and also in full uniform, at the Astor House; and the Posts of the Grand Army at the various places indicated by their respective commanders.

The procession column will march down Broadway to the City Hall. It will form opposite and facing the City Hall. Gen. Hooker's body will then be received with the prescribed honors, and placed in the hearse, whereupon the line will break into column to the left, and march up Broadway in slow time to Waverley-place, to Fifth-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, to Madison-avenue, where the line will be formed opposite and facing the Madison-Square Church. After the body has been taken into the church the prescribed honors will again be rendered, and the troops will remain in position until the mourners and friends have entered. The troops will then, without further ceremony, be marched to their respective quarters. Gen. Shaler will dismount at the church and attend the services. At the close of the services in the church the body will lie in state until the arrival of the hour fixed for the transfer to the Desbrosses-Street Ferry, where it will be placed on board the train for Cincinnati. In that city it will be buried in the family plot in the Spring Grove Cemetery. On the train the body will be guarded by a small detachment of regulars, and accompanied by the pall-bearers and family. During the day to-morrow, at the request of the committee of arrangements, all the public buildings and hotels will display flags at half-mast, and under orders from the General Head-quarters at Albany, flags will be placed at half-mast on the several arsenals of the State, and minute guns will be fired at the Capitol from noon until 1 P. M.

Army and Navy officers and ex-officers met last evening in the rooms of the Army and Navy Club, and resolved to meet to-day in the club-room, to take action in regard to Gen. Hooker's death, and to make arrangements to attend the funeral. The California Pioneers also met last evening at the Sturtevant House. Gen. H. G. Gibson presided, and resolutions were adopted eulogizing Gen. Hooker, "their beloved associate and fellow-pioneer." It was decided to attend the funeral in a body, and to present a floral tribute bearing the motto: "We will meet across the Divide."

POISONED WITH STRYCHNINE.

WESLEY R. WHITE HELD FOR THE MURDER OF A GIRL HE HAD BETRAYED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—After a long examination, Wesley R. White, a young married man, living three miles out of the city, has been held for the murder of Miss Lillian Manchester, 17 years old, who died suddenly in this city on the evening of Oct. 10. The girl had made her home at White's house, where she was much liked, since last Spring. She was regarded as a girl who was straightforward in all things. About the middle of June she was sent away by White for medical advice. She returned to White's after a few weeks, as White and she supposed, cured. About Oct. 5 she had words with Mrs. White, who had become jealous of her. She then came home to her mother in Watertown. After her return, she would leave the house each day to go and see White, her mother says, claiming that White was owing her, and that he had promised to meet her from day to day, and pay. She said White did not dare not to call on her at home for fear Mrs. White would hear of it. On Oct. 10 White met the girl in the afternoon at the Kirby House, and in the public sitting-room they conversed for some time. They were there until nearly 5:30 P. M., and again about 6, or soon afterward. Between 5:30 and 6 o'clock White purchased a bottle of crystallized strychnine at Kellogg's drug store, for the purpose of killing rats, he said. After their second meeting at the Kirby House, after he had purchased the poison, each went home. About 9:30 o'clock Miss Manchester entered, and about 10 she called loudly for her mother for help. On entering her room her mother found her child in the agonies of death. The neighbors were aroused and physicians were sent for at once, but before assistance came the girl was dead. In the bed was a little vial containing a small amount of crystallized strychnine was found. This aroused the suspicion of the family and friends at once, because no one, not even the mother, knew that there had been anything wrong with the girl. The matter was placed in charge of Coroner Holbrook, who at once ordered a post-mortem examination, which disclosed the startling fact that the girl would have become a mother in two or three months.

On the examination it was proved that not a particle of strychnine had been sold by any of the druggists in Watertown within one month of the time the bottle was sold to White. There are many details of the case, all of which go to show that White gave the girl the strychnine, and at the same time made her believe it was medicine to produce a miscarriage. White has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury, which will meet in a few weeks.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1879.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $664,414 58, and from Customs, $452,522 84.

A Treasury circular was issued to-day prohibiting the importation of cattle from Canada until otherwise ordered.

Inspector McNeil telegraphs to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from Fort Washakie, Wyoming Territory, Nov. 1, that, after careful inquiry, he is able to report that none of the Arapahoes were away from their reservation at the time of Agent Meeker's murder, and that none of them have since been absent.

With the view of reporting to Congress at its next session a plan for a national public health organization, as required by the act establishing the National Board of Health, a circular was issued by the board to-day requesting sanitarians generally and all others interested in the subject, to communicate their views to the board, and inviting members of State and local boards of health to be present at the Conference of the American Public Health Association, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 18th inst.

COMPULSORY STUDIES IN SCHOOLS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 3.—At Pomeroy, Ohio, William Tucker sued the Board of Education and recovered $35 damages for depriving his daughter of the privileges of the public schools. The board had decided that all the pupils should study drawing. Tucker gave notice to the teacher that his daughter must not study that branch, and the board, in consequence, expelled her. If this decision stands, the studies assumed by the board will not be compulsory upon the pupils.

TRAFALGAR OF THE PACIFIC

THE CAPTURE OF THE HUASCAR.

THE SEA FIGHT OFF MEJILLONES DE BOLIVIA—SEVEN AGAINST ONE—THE PERUVIANS NOT DISCOURAGED.

Linen Correspondence of the Panama Star.

The 8th of October, 1879, will always be held in Peruvian annals as a glorious but at the same time disastrous anniversary. On that day, in front of Mejillones de Bolivia, the greatest combat between iron-clad vessels that the world has ever seen took *place, and the historic Huascar was crushed and* captured by the Chilian armed ships Almirante Cochrane and Blanco Encalada. Rear-Admiral Grau, with the greater portion of his officers and men, died fighting as men should, at the foot of their guns. The enemy's forces were seriously damaged, but, as was to be expected from the extraordinary preponderance of strength—13 300-pound cannon against 2 of the same calibre, and 9 inches of iron opposed to 4½—victory finally crowned the Chilian banner. Antofagasta was reached at midnight on the 8th, but no prizes were discovered. Steaming rapidly along the coast, the Huascar, at about 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, signaled to her consort that the enemy was in sight, and immediately proceeded at full speed to the northward, hoping to elude their vigilance in the darkness, and trusting to the superior rapidity of the Union to mislead the opposing squadron. In effect, the latter vessel, confiding in her speed, rather invited the enemy's attention, in the hope that the monitor might get far enough ahead before daybreak to escape. The Chilian vessels were four in number, one iron-clad and three wooden steamers. The manœuvre promised to be successful, thanks to the fog which was densely covering the ocean, but the Chilians had caught a glimpse of the Union, and were hard on her track. At 6 o'clock A. M., on the 8th, the Chilians were still in pursuit about 6,000 metres from the Union, and the Huascar ahead, but when the fog lifted there appeared directly in front the remaining division of the enemy's fleet—the other armed frigate, and three corvettes or transports. The situation was now extremely critical. Behind was the squadron first sighted—on one side the barren and dangerous coast, and ahead the division last discerned bearing down at full speed. Against such odds it was useless to make a stand while a chance for escape presented itself, and the two Peruvian vessels continued their course north, getting well in toward the shore, and with some expectation that their greater velocity would give them such an advantage. To no purpose, however; the Huascar, at 9:30 A. M., found herself in front of the Morro of Mejillones, and the second iron-clad within cannon shot, while the first was coming rapidly up, running forward under the lee of the outer bay of Mejillones de Bolivia, the monitor awaited the advance of her nearest antagonist, and let drive her two turret guns, following up the discharge by an attempt at ramming, which proved unsuccessful, owing to the power possessed by the Chilians to turn in their own length with their twin screws. The action now became general, and the mitrailleuses in the tops of the Huascar and her enemies commenced their dreadful rattle. The Union, seeing that she could be of no service whatever, now would have retreated, but, exposed to the fire of the heavy guns of the iron-clads, and unable to cope with seven armed wooden vessels of her own class, more or less, proceeded on her way north, but from time to time awaited to see if the three Chilian corvettes following her would give battle. This was denied. So the Union escaped, and after reaching Arica came up to Callao, where she arrived yesterday, the 12th. Meantime the Huascar was making a gallant fight. Ably manœuvered, and ably handled, she placed herself between the enemy's vessels, thus neutralizing in a measure their fire, as they might have injured themselves on the starboard bow. But the Chilians, also well directed, took every opportunity of getting in shots at the stern of the ram, which is her vulnerable point, and the Huascar, having these two ponderous antagonists to battle with, was, of course, taken frequently at a disadvantage. She several times repeated her attempt to ram, but unsuccessfully. Before the Union got out of sight, 68 minutes after the combat began, as I have stated, the Huascar had fired 25 shots from her two guns; the Blanco Encalada, which arrived second on the scene, 6, and the Cochrane 30 from her casemated 300-pounders. This is all that we accurately know regarding the combat, save from two telegrams received from Gen. Prado in Arica. The first states that the O'Higgins and Loa were in Iquique on the 11th, and there communicated to some foreign ship-of-war probably, that their armored frigates were badly damaged, and that great loss of life had taken place on board. That the Huascar fought bravely, as indeed no one can doubt, is shown by the fact that after two of her guns were destroyed and captured. Grau, it is said, was killed early in the action; his executive officer, Capt. Aguirre, dangerously, if not fatally, wounded, and only four officers, Javara, Ugartechie, Canseco, and Palacio reported as surviving. They are probably prisoners in the Chilian hands, and it is possible that the poor crushed remains of the Huascar have been towed down to Antofagasta to make a Chilian holiday. It assuredly is a great blow to Peru to be deprived of her main stay on the ocean, and at the same time a matter of no small importance to Chili to remove such a formidable obstacle in her path. When the odds against the Huascar are considered the valor of her conduct will be duly appreciated. The Huascar carried 310 men, officers, sailors, marines, and engineers. Her plating amidships was 4½ inches, tapering off to 2½ inches in the bow and stern, and her measurement about 1,250 tons, with two Armstrong rifles (300-pounders) in the turret, and two 9-pounders on deck which probably could not be used from the superior height of the Chilian vessels, and the extremely short range—sometimes 300 metres, sometimes parted from the enemy by a stone's throw. The Chilians have 9 inches of armor, 2,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 3.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '80.	U. S. 5s C., '81.	U. S. 5s R., 1867.
$10,000.....104⅛	$3,000.....104⅝	20,000.....102¼
5,000.....104⅝	U. S. 5s C., '81.	U. S. 6s C., '95.
10,000.....104⅝	20,000.....102⅛	10,000.....124
2,000.....104⅝	U. S. 5s C., '81.	7,000.....124¼
	10,000.....102⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Alabama, class A.	Pull. Pal. Car.	Ind. Cin. & Laf.
$10,000.....40	100.....b.b.100	200.....b.c. 11⅛
Tennessee 6s, old.	Housatonic Min'g	100.....b.c. 11⅜
1,000..b.c. 37	30.....b.c. 40⅛	Tennessee 6s new.
Tennessee 6s new.	Mariposa	200.....b.c. 10¼
1,000..b.c. 34	100.....b.c. 4⅜	Louisville & Nash.
Boston, R. & P. 1st.	Atlantic & Pac. T.	20,000.....47
10,000.....47	300.....b.c. 43⅜	300.....b.c. 78
C. & I. cen. 1st, def.	Western Union	Manhattan Elev.
1,000..b.c. 30	200.....b.c. 105⅛	210.....b.c. 38⅜
6,000..b.c. 29⅛	200.....b.c. 105⅜	100.....c. 38⅛
C. & O. 1st, sec. b.	300.....b.c. 105⅛	1,000..b.c. 57
1,000..b.c. 57	100.....105	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
K. J. C. cons. m.	Pacific Mail.	1,000..b.c. 34
1,000..103⅛	400.....b.c. 38⅜	1,000..b.c. 29⅜
L. & W. R. con. ss.	1250.....38⅜	200.....29⅜
3,000.....98	300.....38⅜	200.....29⅜
1,000.....98	600.....38⅜	200.....29⅜
L. & W. R. inc.	5.....39¼	200.....29⅜
1,000.....86	1100.....38⅜	1000.....29⅜
A. D. L. Co. 7s ss.	300.....38⅜	1500.....29⅜
5,000..b.c. 101	500.....38⅜	500.....29⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, Lac'd.	200.....38⅜	500.....29⅜
1,000.....111⅛	200.....38⅜	450.....29⅜
Mil. & S. P. & P. 1st.	400.....37⅞	1500.....30
1,000..b.c. 112	600.....38⅛	800.....30
M. & St. P. 7 3-10.	100.....37⅞	800.....30¼
1,000..b.c. 112	600.....38⅛	200.....30
N. W. G. R. G.	800.....38¼	200.....29⅞
4,000.....114⅛	200.....38⅜	200.....29⅞
Chi. & N. W. con.	Delaware & Hud.	Mar. & Cin. 1st pf.
10,000..b.c. 117⅛	300.....b.s. 79⅛	200.....b.d. 11
12,000..b.c. 117⅛	100.....79¼	Mich. & Ohio m.
Mar. & Cin. 1st con.	1400.....79⅜	200..b.s.d. 23¼
5,000..b.c. 106	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	100.....23¼
Denv. & Rio G. 1st.	30.....b.c. 128	100.....b.b. 23⅛
5,000.....94	N. Y. L. E. & W.	100.....23⅞
1,000.....94¼	1000..b.b. 41⅜	300.....23⅞
N. Y. L. E. & W.	1150.....41⅜	Northern Pacific.
new 2d 5s Fu.	3400.....41⅜	100.....b.c. 37
2,000.....81⅞	Michigan Central.	100.....36⅞
C. R. & A. sin.	400.....b.c. 94⅜	100.....37
25,000.....94⅜	500.....94⅜	100.....37
Buf. & Erie new.	100.....94⅜	Northern Pac. pf.
5,000.....116	200.....95	400.....b.c. 60¼
L. & N. con. '38.	300.....94⅜	200.....60⅜
Cumber. Bran'ch.	Chic. & N. W. pf.	100.....60⅜
7,000.....100	200.....b.c. 104⅛	Mobile & Ohio 1st.
L. S. & Mich.	200.....104⅜	5,000..b.s. 93⅜
7,000.....100	50.....b.c. 104⅛	5,000..b.s. 93⅜
Mobile & Ohio 1st.	200.....104⅜	C. C. C. & I.
5,000..b.s. 93⅜	100.....104⅜	5,000.....93⅜
5,000..b.s. 93⅜	Central of N. J.	5,000.....93⅜
5,000..b.s. 93⅜	100.....b.s. 70⅜	5,000.....93⅜
5,000..b.s. 93⅜	Central N. Y.	5,000.....93⅜
10,000..b.s. 93⅜	200.....b.c. 73⅜	10,000.....93⅜
5,000..b.s. 93⅜	200.....b.c. 73⅜	C. & Alton 1st pf.
5,000..b.s. 93⅜	200.....b.c. 73⅜	2,000.....b.c. 97
5,000..b.s. 93⅜	200.....b.c. 73⅜	C. R. I. & P. 1st pf.
10,000..b.s. 93⅜	200.....b.c. 73⅜	5,000.....b.c. 97
10,000..b.s. 93⅜	200.....b.c. 73⅜	C. R. I. & P. 1st.
5,000..b.s. 93⅜	200.....b.c. 73⅜	5,000.....b.c. 97

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Nov. 3:

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Samuel G Courtney, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East 126th-st., south side, 75 feet west of Lexington-av., for $11,000, to Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Henry A. Braun, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling with lot 18 by 99.11, No. 42 West 123th-st., south side, 340 feet east of 5th-av., for $9,800, to Mary H. Cutting, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25 by 235, on 6th-st., north side, 146 feet west of Morse-av., and four lots on Morse-av., west side, 125 feet north of 6th-st., Morrisania, for $4,000, to W. F. Carey.

The receiving sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of one lot on Courtlandt-av., corner of Benson-st., to Nov. 10, and the house with lot, No. 517 East 15th-st., east of Avenue A, to Nov. 12. Sale by Richard V. Harnett of the house with lot, No. 147 Hudson-st., south of Haberman-st., to Nov. 8, and sale of building, with lease of lot, No. 527 Greenwich-st., south of Vandam-st., to Nov. 12.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 3.

Lexington-av., w. s., 90.10 ft. n. of 52d-st., 18.9x90; Rebecca Sauter and husband, to Ida A. Glover.....$13,000

Union-av., e. s., 200.5½ ft. n. of Street-av., 24.7x81.3; Cyrel Lawton and wife to Adel-bert Kuhlmann.....2,500

Lexington-av., w. s., 80.10 ft. n. of 53d-st., 19.9x90; Henry W. Bashman and wife to Rebecca Sauter.....13,000

106th-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100; Alfred Ashley and wife to A. F. Benton.....1,800

Second-av., e. corner of 106th-st., 23.9x178; Sarah Ann Ashley to Benjamin Ashley.....nom.

Lexington-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Sheriff-st., 18.9 x60; Francesca A. Streit to George Lange.....2,015

5th-av., s. w. corner of 131st-av., 99.11x136; irregular; William Meyer and others to Michael Sampter.....2,500

Same to Same; as 5th-av., 99.11x136; irregular; William Meyer and wife to Michael Sampter.....nom.

Same to Same; as 5th-av., n. of 141st-st., 3 lots.....2,000

Same to Same; as 5th-av., n. of 141st-st., 3 lots.....2,000

Same to Same; as s. s. 3d-av., n. of 141st-st., 3 lots.....2,000

Lawrence, Seaman, and wife to S. Lowere and others, Executors, &c.; to A. Spring-st., s. of Greenwich-st., 1 year.....13,000

Mariner, Elizabeth, and others to J. M. Knox, Jr., s. s. 49th-st., w. of Broadway, 3 years.....1,400

Ott, George, and wife to the German Savings Bank, s. s. 49th-st., w. of Broadway.....4,000

Millard, Louise E., to Marie F. Seorgen; s. s. 21st-st., w. of 4th-av., 2 years.....10,000

Same to Same; as s. s. Seventy-sixth-st., corner of 5th-av. and 121st-st., 1 year.....16,042

Sampter, M., to William Meyer; same property, 6 years.....2,875

Smith, Margaret G., to George R. Smith and another, Commissioners, &c.; No. 131 West 126th-st.....nom.

Stage, Caroline, and husband to E. Homeseey; same to same; 10th-st., w. of 3d-av., 1 year.....1,200

Widow Fund, and School for Ship Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; No. 19 West Washington-place, 1 year.....4,000

Young, Mary A., to W. W. Conselin; s. s. West Broadway, n. of Walker-st., 1 year.....500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Decker, Clara, to Louise M. Beeckman.....$300

Gilleran, George D. H., Trustee, &c., to Emily P. Goldsmith.....11,462

Gray, John, to J. Matthews.....5,000

Hirsch, Henry, and another to Julia M. Luthor.....1,500

Knox, Jr., John M., Executor, &c., to John M. Knox, Jr.....1,100

Lawton, Cyrus, to Louise M. Beeckman.....700

Mason, Sarah O., Executrix, &c., to J. M. Knox, Executor, &c.....nom.

Same to Same.....nom.

Meigs, H., and another, Trustees, &c., to A. Roe, Trustee, &c.....5,000

Meigs, H., and another, Trustees, &c., to Mary E. Miller.....3,000

Smith, R. K., and another, Executors, to Lavina R. Dimars.....nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on East 53d-st., close to 5th-av.; size about 21x95x100.5; price reasonable. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SUPERB EXTENSION HOUSE, 5TH-av., near 54th-st.; price reasonable. Apply to STEWENSON, Jr., 1 Pine. 26 East 17th-st. or 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 53D-ST., between 5th and Madison avs.; they are offered for $30,000 each, which is $5,000 less than they can be duplicated for. Apply on the premises.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

HOMER MORGAN.

NO. 2 PINE-ST.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.—A full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 59th-st., near Madison-av.; two fine corner houses on Madison-av., near 63d-st.; an elegant full-size house on 56th-st., near 5th-av.; a house—full-size house—on 39th-st., close to 5th-av.; a four-story house on Madison-av., corner near 59th-st., an elaborately and completely furnished house on 79th-st., near 5th-av.; also, many others, for Winter or a longer period.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station, a large stone house, furnished, and 10 acres; rent $175 per month. For description, address No. 668 5th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS TENANT, A full-sized furnished house close to 5th-av.; must be 20 feet wide and between 43d and 47th-sts.; tenant desires it for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LAND WANTED—I will take for my clear farm of 160 acres, near Denison, Texas, Grayson County, Texas, or will exchange for property in this city. Wanted lots in Norwalk, Conn., and small farm in Norwalk, Norwalk, Conn. Apply to E. G., 115 Nassau-st. (Post Building).

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Leaving Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 11, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1:30 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the voyage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

PIER FOOT OF CUNARD DOCK, CORNER OF CLARKSON.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
ARTESIAN, Nov. 9 9 A. M. | GALLIA, Nov. 15 8 A. M.
BOTHNIA, Nov. 12, 3 P. M. | ALGERIA, Nov. 19, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and specie. For berths, apply to Gerons. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. Parsons, Saturday, Nov. 8, noon
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins, Thurs., Nov. 13, 2:30 P. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Nov. 22, noon
BALTIC, Capt. White, Pier 45, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Cabin passage, $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
STATE OF NEBRASKA (extra steamer).....Thurs. Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
STATE OF INDIANA (extra steamer).....Wed. Nov. 12, 7 A. M.
Steamer NIKADO.....Thursday, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thurs. Nov. 20, 11 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; return tickets, $75. Steerage, $25. Drafts at lowest rates.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 42 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Nov. 6, 10:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 15, 6 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Nov. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 29, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Drafts at lowest rates. Rooms, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 109 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

RHEIN.....Sat. Nov. 8 | MAIN.....Sat. Nov. 22
MEUSE.....Sat. Nov. 15 | MOSELLE.....Sat. Nov. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND, $35.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

AMERIQUE, B. JOUCLA.....Wednesday, Nov. 5, 10 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Nov. 12, 5 P. M.
CANADA, FRASSEUL.....Wednesday, Nov. 26, 3 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Nov. 6, noon | Ethiopia.....Nov. 22, noon
Anchoria.....Nov. 13, 6 A. M. | Circassia.....Nov. 29, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Elysia.....Nov. 8, noon. | Victoria.....Nov. 15, 6 A. M.

Cabins, $85 and $95. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER.....Thurs. Nov. 6 | WESTPHALIA, Th. Nov. 20
FRISIA.....Thurs. Nov. 13 | GELLERT, Thurs. Nov. 27

First cabin, Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., | C. B. RICHARD & BROS.
General Agents, | General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every 10 days alternately from Philadelphia and New-York. Passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.
VADERLAND, Tuesday, Nov. 11, P. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 92 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 5 Battery-place.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, 8th. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City:
MAAS.....Saturday, Nov. 8 | SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, Nov. 22
F. CALAND.....Wednesday, Nov. 19

1st Cabin, $65—$70. 2d Cabin, $40—$50. Steerage, $23.
H. CRAMER, Agent. No. 87 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., | L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY...Monday, Nov. 10, noon
Connecting for Costa Rica and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING...Saturday, Nov. 15, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY...Monday, Nov. 24, noon

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For further information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 357 BROADWAY.
C. T. SEWALL, | H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. | Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

GATE CITY, Capt. D. Disosway.....Wednesday, Nov. 5
CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kenyon.....Saturday, Nov. 8

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steamship Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Q. D. OWENS, | Pier 43 N. R., foot of Spring-st.
General Agent. | Depot, S. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 400 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
*CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only).....Thurs. Nov. 6
*CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (new).....Saturday, Nov. 15
*CITY OF ALBEMARLE (Havana only).....Thurs. Nov. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 13
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Dec. 20

*Meals a la carte, equal table service.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 4 and Nov. 25 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamer for Havana, New-York, and way ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....SAT., Nov. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICKLEN.....WED., Nov. 19
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILKIE & P. LOVE & CO., No. 53 Broadway.
LAWTON SONS, Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 8

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or E. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA FERNANDINA, FLA.
Mail steam-ship CITY OF AUSTIN sails from Pier No. 20 East River at 3 P. M., Nov. 20. For all particulars, Season pamphlet, &c., apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 East River. The Royal Victoria Hotel opens Nov. 1. J. M. MORTON, proprietor. J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 788 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 14 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Nov. 13
S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Nov. 29
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 1 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6.30 P. M. Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. Central Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES M. CONSTITOCK, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 7, 1879.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
For Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:40 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Canandaigua, Elmira, and Erie at 8:40 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:00 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:20, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4 and 10 P. M. Limited express, 1:30 P. M., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, 10:01, 8:30, 8:55, 9, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.
Ticket offices, No. 260 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, | L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. | General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each day (Sundays included) to Depots in Philadelphia, 3 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 7, 1879.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 9:20, 9 (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Canandaigua, Elmira, and Erie at 8:40 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express," of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M. Regular at 4:30 and 8:00 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:20, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4 and 10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:30 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning trains leave Philadelphia 12:01, 2:20, 3:35, 7:05, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.), 2:30, 4:30, 7:30, and 11:30 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 2:30, 3:35, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M.
Ticket offices, No. 260 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, | L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. | General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Sept 22, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8 A. M., Western and Canada Express, for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.
11 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections for Saratoga, Lake George, Utica, and Rutland.
4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
5 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through to destination without change, also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Albany, Utica, Niagara Falls, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva and Rochester.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Watertown and Ogdensburg, and excepting Saturday and Sunday nights, to Montreal, via St. Albans; on Saturdays Montreal car leaves at 7 P. M.
11:30 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.
Ticket for sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Western Union Telegraph Office, No. 4 Trinity-place, No. 785 and 943 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
O. H. MEEKER,
General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name of
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangements of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 234-st., see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, connecting at Dunkirk with Express Train for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Commencing Monday, October 27, 1879, Grand Central Depot for Boston at 8, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 4, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 5:0 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—8:05, 11 A. M., 12 P. M. For Shore Line Division—8:05 A. M., 1, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line, 8:05, 8:40 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Springfield, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Southampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M., 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—7:10 A. M., 12 M., 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. Leave Grand Central Depot via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 9:20 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON IN FIRST CLASS, SPEEDY AND SAFE STEAMERS.
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays included, from Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Main-st., at 4:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face.

PROVIDENCE LINE FOR FREIGHT ONLY.
Steamer leaves daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, ITS SURROUNDINGS, and all stations on the New-York, Boston and Air Line, Derby and North Hampton Railroads direct—Steamer JOHN H. STARIN and KRAEMER'S CORNING leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 9 P. M., every night in the week except Saturday; arrive in New-Haven in time for all morning trains on all railroads; best facilities for passengers and freight; fare, including meals, $1 50. STARIN'S New-York and Connecticut Transportation Line.
JOHN H. STARIN,
Proprietor.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. PARKER.
For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th...6:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 5th...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 7th...9:30 A. M. | Thursday, 6th...1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 8th...2:30 P. M. | Friday, 7th.....1:30 P. M.
Monday, 10th...1:00 P. M. | Saturday, 8th...3:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 11th...2:30 P. M. | Monday, 10th...1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th...3:30 P. M. | Tuesday, 11th...2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 13th...3:30 P. M. | Thursday, 13th...7:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th...9:00 A. M. | Friday, 14th.....8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware Railroad, Walkill Valley Railroad. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 2 P. M.
ELECTION DAY. STEAM-BOAT THOMAS CORNELL will leave for Rondout on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 9 A. M.

A LBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam.
W. W. EVERETT, President.

A.—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 39 (New No. 41) North River, Leroy-st. daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M. Troy Day Line, daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $2. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4:40 P. M., Jersey City 4:40 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE, landing at New-Hamburg and Milton.—Steamer ANDREW HASBROUCK, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 P. M., Pier 42, Canal-st., N. R. Fare, including berth, 50c.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND Hinterm diate landings will leave Pier No. 54, Harrison-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

HORTENSE MINING COMPANY, (ORGANized under laws of Colorado.) Capital stock, $500,000 SHARES.

Office, No. 67 Broadway, New-York, and Hortense, Chaffee County, Colorado.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES are offered for sale at ONE DOLLAR per share.

Copies of the prospectus can be obtained from the Financial Agents,

BAKER & TIMPSON, No. 26 Broad-st.

Or from the Attorneys of the company,
SEWELL & PIERCE,
No. 206 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1879.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of this company, from the 1st to the 10th of November, inclusive, for the purchase of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee.
A. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1879.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of November, inclusive.
GEO. M. POMEROY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S 10 per cent Bonds, secured under mortgages of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. P. D. Lanier, Trustee. Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of the provisions in that behalf contained in the mortgage heretofore made by The Indiana Central Railway Company to P. D. Lanier, Trustee, and bearing date Oct. 1, 1856, the undersigned, The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, as the legal successor of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, the mortgagor in said mortgages and as present owner of the premises thereby mortgaged, having elected to exercise the option reserved by said mortgage and the bonds secured thereby to pay off and discharge such bonds as hereinafter mentioned, will, on the day for payment of the next semi-annual instalment of interest, viz., on the 1st day of January, 1880, pay, in such discharge, the principal sums and accrued interest to the time of such payments, of such and all of the outstanding bonds of the said The Indiana Central Railway Company, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, and amounting to $666,500, or thereabouts, issued under or secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Holders of such Bonds and the Interest Coupons appertaining thereto are hereby notified to present the same for payment as aforesaid, at the office of Messrs. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York City, where payment will accordingly be made.

This notice is given under and in pursuance of the order of Mr. Justice Harlan, made in the suit pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, of James A. Roosevelt and William B. Forbush against The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, dated Oct. 14, 1879, as well as under and in pursuance of the provisions contained in the Mortgage and Bonds above described, in respect to paying off and discharging such Bonds before maturity.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1879.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
By BENJAMIN E. SMITH, President.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Receivers, &c.
WILLIAM B. FORBUSH, }

TO THE HOLDERS OF INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY 10 PER CENT. BONDS: The undersigned will purchase up to the 10th of November next, at 101 and accrued interest, the above Bonds, which, by order of the court are to be paid by the Receivers of the C., C. and I. C. Railway Company on Jan. 1, 1880.
No. 48 Wall-st.

Thirty Year Six Per Cent. Bonds

OF THE
CHICAGO, MIL. & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
PRINCIPAL DUE JULY 1, 1909.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000.
WITH REGISTRATION PROVISION.
SECURED BY A
FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,
Comprising 213 miles, forming a link between the WESTERN U

MISS MARX'S PROPERTY

THE ARGUMENT MADE BY THE REV. DR. M'GLYNN'S COUNSEL.

WHAT THE LETTERS AND THE DIARIES ARE TO SHOW—HOW MISS MARX CAME TO ADOPT FATHER BRADLEY—THE MAKING OF THE WILL—MR. GERRY'S REPLY—THE CASE CLOSED.

The Marx will case was again the subject of argument before Surrogate Calvin yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Charles Matthews, the counsel for the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, the Executor of the will of Mary Caroline Marx, and a legatee to the extent of $1,000, made the closing argument for the proponents. In the course of his remarks he painted the Rev. Father Bradley as a sort of angel who had brought light to the soul of the deceased spinster, and by the time he had finished it was an open question whether Bradley had not fairly earned every cent of his patroness's money by his devotion to her during her life. Mr. Matthews had hardly begun his argument when the Surrogate, with some show of impatience, called him to order, and corrected him as to his unwarranted assumptions. "At the close of the proceedings on Tuesday," said the counsel for the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, "your Honor seemed to be greatly impressed by the very able manner in which my learned friend, Mr. Gerry, had presented the case for the contestant of this will."

"Not at all," interrupted the court, and there was an indignant tone in the response; "you have no right to take any such view of anything I said on Tuesday. Neither you nor anybody else knows what I think of this case. It is so complicated that I am not sure that I think anything about it yet myself."

Mr. Matthews waited patiently until his Honor finished, and then he said, apologetically, and in a lower tone of voice, "I was about to say that it your Honor had been in possession of my friend's brief, you would have known that many of the deductions which he drew from the evidence were purely the creations of his own fancy, and were not based upon any facts which appear in the evidence." The Rev. Father Bradley, who sat just behind his counsel, Mr. Mitchell, looked very serious, and his face wore an air of injured innocence. Mr. Gerry, who is one of the most sensitive of lawyers, flushed to his eyebrows, and Miss Catherine Marx and Mrs. Benson, her friend, smiled sarcastically at the words of the Rev. Dr. McGlynn's advocate. Mr. Matthews said that it was not seriously contended by the contestant that Miss Marx was, at the time when she made her will, either weak in mind or insane on any particular subject. There was nothing in the evidence to show that she was not in the full possession of all her faculties. That she was a woman of an exceptionally strong mind, everything in the testimony went to show. So far as the diaries and letters which appeared in the evidence were concerned, they could only be used as tending to show the mental condition of the testatrix when she wrote them. The proponents of the will did not consider that they were to be taken as evidence of any of the facts which were related in them.

The main line of the defense was thus made clear almost in the opening words of the counsel. Mr. Gerry sprang to his feet, and his amazement and surprise were plainly read in the expression of his eyes. He said that after the testimony had been taken by the Referee, counsel on both sides had gone over it together; at that was objected to by either side was stricken out, and it was then agreed that no motion to strike out anything else should be made before his Honor. If he had understood that Mr. Matthews intended to urge such a construction of the diaries and letters as that now offered, his argument would have been of a very different nature.

Mr. Matthews—If your Honor please, I do not move to strike out the diaries and letters, but only that they shall not be taken as evidence of facts. If you can prove by them that Miss Marx was of weak mind, or insane, to his Honor's satisfaction, I have nothing to say. It was with the belief that it was for this purpose that they were introduced that we made no objection to their admission. I understand that while this portion of the testimony is in for that purpose, the court will not allow it to be used for any other purpose. The court will certainly not allow it to be used as evidence of the acts of any third person.

Surrogate Calvin—So that if you are right, all the statements of the late Miss Marx with regard to her trip to Europe with Bradley; the fact that she went to his house in Liverpool; that she went with him to Rome, and that she afterward paid his expenses with her own money, go for nothing. They are not facts proved in this case. In short, we have no evidence that she ever went to Europe at all.

"That is just our position, Sir."

"Well, it seems to me, then, that you had better go to work and get some new testimony."

"That is just what I have been thinking for several days," retorted Mr. Matthews.

"The letters written by the decedent, when about making her will," said the Surrogate, "evince a clear and perfectly sound mind. Therefore, we come back to the same old question, Was she unduly influenced?"

Mr. Matthews said that a court had no right to assume that facts were proved unless actual legal proof had been offered to sustain them. In a case like the present, he held that the diaries and letters were not proper legal proof of any facts. They were only available as showing the condition of the mind of the testatrix when she wrote them. The Surrogate answered that if they were to be used as evidence only in that way, it should have been so stated at the time when they were introduced before the Referee. "As you made no objection or condition at that time," he said, "it seems to me that the evidence must be now taken in its entirety. I don't wish to appear to prejudge in this case, but if these written declarations of the decedent are not to be taken as evidence of facts, how do we know that the Rev. Dr. McGlynn was ever seen by Miss Marx at all? If your position is correct, we are fools to waste a moment in arguing this case." Mr. Gerry said that the letters introduced by the proponents explained the memoranda in the diaries, and vice versa, the entries in the diaries explained these letter. They were all practically one, indivisible piece of evidence. The Surrogate finally said that he should have to consult several authorities before he could finally decide whether the diaries were, or were not, evidence of the facts related in them. If they were not, the whole proceedings in the case thus far had been simply a waste of time.

Mr. Matthews clung to this line of defense. He said: "Your Honor, we now move that this testimony be confined strictly to the legitimate purpose for which it was introduced, that is, to show the mental condition of the testatrix when she made the memoranda and wrote the letters. We insist that in reading the testimony, when you find that it does not bear on her mental condition, you shall ignore it; that you shall not accept any entries in her diaries or any letters of hers as evidence of facts. In making this motion we wish it distinctly understood that we do not fear any of the alleged facts which these diaries contain, because we hold that there is nothing in the facts related which would show that any undue influence was used over Miss Marx."

Having made this motion, Mr. Matthews proceeded directly to his argument. He described the arrival of the Rev. Father Bradley, then an Episcopal clergyman, in this country, in 1869, and his introduction to the three Marx sisters. At that time the Marx girls were members of St. Alban's Church, and had all been educated in its doctrines. Bradley naturally identified himself with the society of St. Alban's. He became a common visitor of all the sisters, sang songs to them, and amused them in various ways. The counsel told the history of the establishment of the "Oratory," and said that the three sisters made a joint subscription of $100. The testimony shows that the "Oratory" was opened on Broadway, and that the contestant was dissatisfied and wished to withdraw her subscription simply because the "Oratory" was not located where she wanted it, in a less aristocratic part of the City. She also objected to some of the proceedings of Bradley in the "Oratory." She did not like the crucifix at the door, and she was enraged because he gave out a "hymn to the Virgin." That hymn is a part of the Episcopal prayer-book, as the contestant was forced to admit on cross-examination. She admitted that she had never examined the books of the Roman Catholic Church; she wouldn't look at such books; but still she said that Bradley's "Oratory" was Romish. Her fanaticism was shown by her testimony that she would not go to St. Mark's Church because it was next to a Presbyterian church, and she hated Presbyterians as well as Roman Catholics. The "Oratory" was not a success, and Bradley opened an "Orphanage" in Forty-third-street. This was simply an institution where orphan children were gathered together and subjected to certain discipline. There was a matron, and ladies generally took an interest in the Orphanage.

Surrogate Calvin—Maiden ladies?

Mr. Matthews—Yes, maiden ladies. [Laughter, in which the contestant joined heartily.]

The counsel said that Miss Marx, when she left her sisters, did not go to reside at the Orphanage, as had been charged. In order to be near the Institution, she took rooms in a house next door. She was taken sick in that house, and then, if ever, was Bradley's chance to get her to make a will in his favor, if he had really been engaged in a conspiracy such as is charged. Instead of doing this, she went to her sisters and had her taken home—taken completely out of the range of his "undue influence." Shortly afterward both Bradley and the deceased became members of the Catholic Church. She had been accustomed all her life to the service of the Episcopal Church, but she wanted Rome with its people, not Rome deserted—and she found it. From that time to the day of her death she was a sincere and fervent worshiper in it. "And," said Mr. Matthews, "if your Honor proposes to find that the worship, even of saintly relics, is an evidence of unsound mind, you must first draw your indictment against the entire Catholic Church. Bradley and Miss Marx were, from this time rebels, in the eyes of the Protestants who surrounded them. Each was subject to the most hostile influence from their former friends, and, under these circumstances, it was not strange that a friendship was cemented between this old woman and this young man. To all intents and purposes, Miss Marx adopted the boy, and she determined to provide for him. There is not a single page in her diary which shows that she looked up to Bradley; on the contrary she controlled him in everything. The men who "unduly influence" women are the men upon whom women lean, not those whom they control. She controlled Bradley from the moment that she entered him in Rome to be had the entree to the best society, and he gave it to her. His family were wholly educated, estimable persons, not the adventurers that the contestant's counsel would make them appear, and they received her as gentlefolk always receive their equals. There is not a line in either her diaries or her letters which goes to show that they ever took any steps toward influencing her in the disposition of her property.

In March, 1878, a copy of her sister Emma's will disinheriting her was sent to Miss Marx by Townsend M. Wandell, the family lawyer. There for the first time the word "will" appears in the testimony. The first suggestion of a will came, not from Bradley, not from Bradley's friends, but from herself. On the 22d of March, after receiving Emma's will, she says in a letter to her sister that she had never thought of making a will up to that time, but that she would no longer trust the contestant to provide for her protégé, and that she was going to make a will, and place his future beyond doubt. She came back from Europe and compelled the contestant, who had gained possession of all Emma's property, to restore to her the half of her ill-gotten gains, and it was during this controversy that she first went to see the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and made arrangements for making her last will. Three weeks after the signing of this will, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn did not even know the address of the man with whom he is now charged as being a fellow-conspirator, for, in a letter to Bradley at that time, Miss Marx says, "He [the Rev. Dr. McGlynn] wrote down your address."

Mr. Gerry made a brief argument in reply, in which he laid down the proposition upon which he based his claims for the contestant, in these words: "No communicant of the Catholic Church can make a legacy to a priest or to the Church, to the exclusion of his or her legal heirs, and if such a legacy is made, the presumption of the law is that it has been secured by undue influence, and the legatee must rebut that presumption."

With Mr. Gerry's argument the case closed, and the papers are now in the hands of the Surrogate for his decision.

MANAGER MAPLESON'S PROSPECTS.

PREPARING TO PRODUCE NEW AND OLD POPULAR OPERAS—THE OUTLOOK FOR THE SEASON.

So much has been said during the past week about Manager Mapleson's difficulties with his band of musicians, that there has been danger of losing sight of the preparations that are being made for the benefit of the opera-going public. While a great fuss has been made over the rebellion among the fiddlers, the occasion for it was alighted to the manager who has the responsibility resting upon him of furnishing operatic novelties, as well as standard works, in the very best manner, it was the most insignificant sort of a side-show. The opera season is but two weeks old. It will not be over until Christmas, and before the holidays Mr. Mapleson proposes to afford his patrons a chance to hear several operas that have not been heard for years, so that while they are not actually new, they will really be heard for the first time by many of the present patrons of her Majesty's company. Since the arrival of the company here the work of preparing several of the most attractive operas has been going forward as rapidly as possible. With the determination to make his "revivals" and reproductions complete and successful, Mr. Mapleson has been at considerable expense for new scenery, new costumes and appointments. The first work to be brought out after the public have had enough of "Linda," "Faust," "Travatore," and "Rigoletto," is "Aida." Signor Arditi has already begun the rehearsals of this work, the first dress rehearsal having been held yesterday. The scenery is in preparation, and Col. Mapleson says that he has spent $10,000 in order to have the reproduction of this favorite opera a great success. It will be brought out on Monday next. Mme. Ambre, who has been heard only in "Traviata," and who has been ill for a few days, has recovered sufficiently to take part in the rehearsals, and will have an opportunity to repeat the triumph she made at Les Italiens, in Paris, where she sang the leading part, with Escudier for a support, and with Verdi himself to direct the performance. The opera was produced 23 times under the composer's direction, and Mme. Ambre was each time the prima donna. The cast of "Aida" will include Miss Rehrens, the basso profundo, who has just arrived in this City, and will sing the part of *Il Re*. The *Rhadames* will be Campanini, *Ramfis* will be sung by Monti, and Galassi will be the *Amonastro*. Miss Cary's name also appears in the cast, and the rôle of *Amneris* could scarcely be allotted to a more popular artist. After "Aida" will come "Martha," which has never been produced here by Mr. Mapleson. The parts are allotted to Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Campanini, and Herr Behrens. The *Plunkett* of Herr Behrens has been spoken of as one of the most admirable assumptions witnessed on the English stage in recent years, and his appearance in "Martha" may be expected to cause a ripple of excitement. So many years have elapsed since "La Forza del Destino" has been heard here that its production will be hailed in the light of a novelty. Mr. Mapleson will produce it with the composer's alterations and additions, and, as he says, with everything new, not a scene, book, shoe, or costume having been in use before. It is said that the cost of bringing this work out will be $10,000 for costumes and scenery. "Favorita" is to be sung, with Miss Cary as *Leonora*. "Mignon," with everything fresh, even the music newly furnished, will come later, with Mlle. Valleria, Mme. Ambre, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Del Puente, and Herr Behrens in the cast, and with a new ballet. The same artists will sing in "Huguenots," which will be produced with great care. Weber's "Oberon," so strange to operagoers that it will be quite a novelty, is to complete the first time in many years, with a very strong cast. Then "Un Ballo in Maschera," "The Talisman," and "Don Pasquale" are promised, while "Lohengrin" and other popular works are to come along in their due order.

It is possible that a change may be made in the programme now arranged. With the purpose of making the season of Italian opera as attractive as possible, Mr. Mapleson has been in correspondence with Mme. Gerster and another prima donna, and hopes to be able to announce that they will soon be among the members of the company. He has no compliment to make about the business at the Academy of Music, but laughs when told that people suppose he is getting rich with his full houses, while the Academy is filled night after night, and the seats are taken in advance with great freedom. To organize an efficient opera company, with a select chorus, such as is now heard at the Academy, requires months of time, great care in discriminating between singers, and constant outlay of money. Not to go into the details of expenses, it is stated by Mr. Mapleson that the nightly cost of "raising the curtain," which includes the rent of the house, the gas bills, the expenses for attendants, and the salaries of the artists, is about $2,700. It is stated that on the same person that it is only on extraordinary occasions that an audience representing $4,000 can be attracted to the house, while the audiences that are spoken of as large, and that appear to fill the house, scarcely return $3,000 to the box office of the treasury. On rainy nights, when the weather drives away the people who would come in fair weather, the manager is called upon to pay his expenses out of the profits of fair-weather performances. The cry for cheaper seats, which is heard every season, is one which the manager says cannot be heeded. It is no argument in his opinion, to say that in 1853 the great artists who sang in Castle Garden could be heard for 50 cents. Mr. Mapleson calls attention to a fact which came to his knowledge in looking over some papers and books which he found. In 1852, when there were some great singers on the stage, Labiache and others were paid, even in their prime, not more than $150 a week. To-day prices seem ridiculously low, but they were so low that the manager who paid them could afford to give performances at correspondingly low rates of admission. Even in later years, when the salaries of artists were increased, the managers of opera here economized their expenses, giving performances with a prima donna of reputation, but providing an orchestra and chorus so bad as to provoke the execrations of critics and the derision of audiences. Mr. Mapleson has no complaints to make. He acknowledges that the public have sustained him liberally, and that the complaints about prices come from sources which scarcely deserve to be regarded as of consequence. On his part, he declares that his aim is now, as it has been, to establish Italian opera here in such a way that bad or indifferent performances will never again be tolerated, and to do that he will incur any expense that a cultured public will justify him in bearing. The season that is to end about Christmas will be followed in February by another, the intervening month to be spent in a tour to Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Col. Mapleson says that the subscription for the second season have been so large that he has been obliged to reject about 20 applications for boxes already, and the indications point to a season even more successful than that in progress.

A BOLD THIEF CAUGHT.

While Mrs. Rachael Walstein, of No. 36 Hester-street, was dozing in a chair in her room, stone, yesterday, Frank Peter, alias Smith, an expert thief, gained access to the room, and began to pack up silk dresses and other valuables. He accidentally let a box fall, and awakened Mrs. Walstein, who screamed loudly. Before she saw the thief, he threatened to blow her brains out if she made any further noise. She continued to scream, however, and the thief fled. He was chased by Officer Cullen, who heard Mrs. Walstein's cries, and was finally captured. The officer arraigned him before Justice Dixby, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and the thief was committed to await trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

NO MONEY FOR ANTI-TAMMANY CLERKS.

Most of the officers of the Supreme Court are adherents of Tammany Hall; and all but one of the clerks of the same court are opposed to Tammany Hall. The court officers outnumber the single four to one. Controller Kelly and his subordinates in his office were able yesterday to prepare the checks of the court officers, and to pay them all. The checks of the clerks were laid over, and the latter were not paid. It is evidently proper for Tammany court officers to have money to spend for the cause in election day; and it is also evidently good to prevent Anti-Tammany court clerks from paying their political assessments, and from having money to spend to-day.

THE SHEPHERD'S FOLD.

ANNUAL MEETINGS HELD BY THE RIVAL ASSOCIATIONS—AN INJUNCTION.

The rival associations claiming the right to control the Protestant Episcopal institution known as the Shepherd's Fold held separate annual meetings yesterday, and each elected a board of officers. The Fold was incorporated in 1868, and while in charge of the Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Peters, was partly supported by wealthy lady patrons and partly with the help of public money, the Legislature having passed a bill authorizing the payment by the City of $2,500 yearly. After a few years the institution began to languish, and the Controller, regarding it as a wholly unnecessary institution, declined to make further payments. The Fold was then practically abandoned. In 1877 the Rev. Edward Cowley, Mr. Marmont B. Edson, and others, resuscitated it, hired the building No. 157 East Sixtieth-street, took some homeless children under their charge, and then made a demand on the Controller for $5,000, two years' annuity. Advised by former patrons of the institution that Mr. Cowley and his friends were not legally authorized to collect the annuity, the Controller declined to pay the money. The new board of officers, with Mr. Edson and Mr. Cowley at their head, thereupon began quo warranto proceedings for the purpose of establishing their status as officers of the institution. The General Term of the Supreme Court rendered a verdict in their favor. On May 18 last a motion was made before Judge Donohue by their counsel to compel the Controller to pay over to them the $5,000 alleged to be due the Fold. Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean on that occasion called attention to the fact that an appeal on the original case was pending, and Judge Donohue reserved his decision. The question as to who are the proper officers of the Fold remains undecided.

The meeting of the Edson-Cowley party was held yesterday at the Fold, No. 157 East Sixtieth-street. Ex-Judge Allen M. Sherman presided, and about 20 members were present. According to the report of Mr. Cowley, who lives in the house, there are now 33 orphans and friendless children cared for therein. The whole number taken in since the opening of the institution in 1868 is 590. The following officers were re-elected: President—Marmont B. Edson; Treasurer—George Hascltine, LL. D.; Secretary—The Rev. Edward Cowley; Trustees—Marmont B. Edson, William B. Gardner, Allen M. Sherman, Charles Cowley, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. Howland, J. C. Rodriguez, Mrs. R. G. Cowley, Miss C. A. Johnson, Mrs. J. T. Spencer, and Mrs. C. S. Thomas.

Just after the close of the meeting, an injunction granted by Judge Donohue on the application of E. J. Pattison, restraining the Edson-Cowley party from acting independently of the other gentlemen claiming to be members and corporators of the Fold, was served on Secretary Cowley. The announcement of the serving of the injunction was received with laughter by those present, who seemed to regard the proceedings as very funny indeed.

Eight gentlemen and four ladies belonging to the opposing party met at 4 P. M. in the Sunday-school room of the Church of the Incarnation, on Thirty-fifth-street and Madison-avenue. Among them were the Rev. Dr. Peters, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector of the church, and Mr. E. J. Pattison. A gentleman who had taken an active part in the Edson-Cowley meeting sat at a small table behind the little group, and took copious notes of the proceedings. The only business, a stranger that was in election of officers, and the following were chosen: President—The Rev. Thomas M. Peters, D.D.; Vice-Presidents—Frederick S. Winston, William Alexander Smith, and H. C. Von Post; Secretary—E. J. Pattison; Treasurer—H. C. Cammann; Trustees—The Rev. Dr. Peters, William Alexander Smith, E. J. Pattison, W. G. Sangster, William R. Clarke, James Post, the Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., E. W. Sackett, William R. Peters, William H. Newman, Frederick S. Winston, H. C. Von Post, H. J. Cammann, Peter C. Tremann, William N. Fogg, N. Stetson, Jr., John Casey, Jr., Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, and Phillips Brooks, Harrold Brown. Before the adjournment of the meeting, the gentleman who had been taking notes caused a little excitement by rising and asking the Chairman why two meetings had been held. He desired to know, he said, "in the interests of the public." Mr. Pattison sharply informed him that the meeting held in Sixteenth-street was an illegal one. The gentleman then went away, and, joining Mr. Charles Cowley at the corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, accompanied him in the direction of the Park-Avenue Hotel.

OVER-CERTIFICATION.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK THREATENING TO WITHDRAW FROM THE NATIONAL SYSTEM.

When the stockholders of the Union National Bank called yesterday to receive their dividend they were asked to sign a paper approving the withdrawal of the institution from the national banking system. The officers said this was a mere matter of precaution, so that should it be deemed advisable at any time to make the withdrawal they might have the necessary authorization without hunting up the 500 stockholders. The payment of the dividend offered an opportunity of which they were availing themselves, though nothing definite had yet been decided on. The Union National, which is one of the oldest banks in the City, has, since its foundation, nearly 40 years ago, been peculiarly what is known as a brokers' bank. Of late years it has been almost exclusively so. Its circulation amounts to only $135,000, with a paid-up capital of $1,200,000. Its President is the Vice-President of the Stock Exchange. The steps taken by the Controller of the Currency to enforce the provision of the National Banking act left the Union National but two alternatives if it remained in the national system—either to continue to violate the law, in which case it was liable to be placed in the hands of a Receiver, or to lose the bulk of its custom. The officers have decided to risk neither, and the only way open to them was to adopt the course indicated by the Controller, under the State system. As the Controller announces his intention to deal summarily in the matter, the withdrawal of the Union National may be taken as a foregone conclusion. The change will, it is asserted, enable it to do as heavy a brokers' business as it sees fit. There being half a dozen other national banks in the same box, and a dozen or more who derive a considerable proportion of their income from similar sources, the action of the Union National was the occasion of a good deal of talk in financial circles during the day. It was argued that, as soon as the Union National placed itself in a position to do unlimited certificate business, the brokers dealing with other banks which are exempted from offering similar facilities will naturally transfer their custom to it immediately, and this means ruin to several banks; so that they will be compelled in self-defense to follow its example. The matter was seriously discussed in after-election day, and the general impression is that they will not accomplish anything. It was probably with a view to such a contingency that the officers of the Union National decided to do as they did, and the opinion of the street was that they had secured an important advantage over their competitors. Among conservative people the move is looked upon with much distavor as tending to prolong and foster an extremely hazardous system of speculation—one, which in any event cannot but prove injurious to the interests of the community at large.

HOW MASSEY WAS DRUBBED.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF CITY WORKS ENGAGES IN A FIGHT.

Frederick S. Massey, President of the Brooklyn Board of City Works, engaged in a fight last night with Michael J. Dady, who was recently discharged from the Superintendency of Sewers, for political reasons, by Massey's vote, and received, according to all accounts, a thorough drubbing. The fight occurred in the bar-room of "Johnny" Russell, a well-known resort for politicians, chiefly of the Democratic stripe. Massey lounged in and spoke to Dady, who happened to be standing there. Dady resented the greeting, and Massey turned and struck him in the face, at the same time calling him a cowardly blackguard. Dady snatched a walking stick and struck his head into "chancery," and was mauling him vigorously when Massey's friends interfered and rescued him. This is the version of the affair given by Dady's friends. In behalf of Massey, no one could be found who was willing to dispute it, or to give any details of the disgraceful affair. It was rumored that Col. "Tom" Carroll, the Democratic nominee for Register, assisted in pulling Dady away from Massey. Col. Carroll indignantly denied, when questioned by a TIMES reporter, that he had interfered in any way in the fight. He admitted, however, that he was in the bar-room both before and after it. President Massey could not be seen either at his house or at his usual resorts, but it was reported that he was receiving medical attendance at his residence. Dady's arrest was expected during the evening, and his friends made arrangements to have him bailed at any time during the night. He refused to testify in the case against the thief. He threatened to blow her brains out if she made any further noise. She continued to scream, however, and the thief fled. He was chased by Officer Cullen, who heard Mrs. Walstein's cries, and was finally captured. The officer arraigned him before Justice Dixby, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and the thief was committed to await trial, in default of $2,000 bail.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Junius S. Morgan, of London, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. Adam E. King, of Maryland, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Britannia, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Gen. Iastrobe, of Baltimore, and J. K. Emmet, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator John W. Johnston, of Virginia, and ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Rhein brought, yesterday, $950,000 in gold, and the Britannia, $860,000 in gold and $30,000 in silver.

The Customs force at Castle Garden seized yesterday 2,100 cigars from a passenger on the Rhein, and 21½ yards of silk-plush from a passenger on the City of Brussels.

Eleven hundred and forty-three immigrants were landed at Castle Garden since Saturday. The Rhein, from Bremen, brought 569; the Britannia, from Liverpool, 527, and the Elysia, from London, 47.

The United States Funding Association, limited, which proposes to undertake the settlement of defaulted State, county, and municipal debts, held its annual meeting yesterday, and re-elected its old officers.

A man who said his name was Louis Smith was arrested yesterday for selling washed postage stamps to one Ernest Meier, of St. Louis, Mo. United States Commissioner Shields committed him for examination on bail in the sum of $500.

Wheat and corn declined 1 to 2 cents a bushel yesterday. Oats advanced sharply 1½ to 2 cents on an active demand and light offerings. Provisions were weak and dull. Grain freights were stronger. London steam rates advanced nearly 1d. per bushel.

A meeting of the Committee on Maritime Affairs of the Produce Exchange will be held on Monday morning for the purpose of considering rules for settling possible differences between shippers and ship-owners. They ask suggestions from both interests.

Thomas Wohlson and Maria Wilhelmine Meding, an eloping couple from Hamburg, acted on Superintendent Jackson's advice and were married in Castle Garden yesterday. Mr. Jackson had previously secured the bridegroom a situation, of which he was greatly in need.

Helena Dippie, aged 51, of No. 428 East Sixteenth-street, while crossing the street at Fourteenth-street and First-avenue, yesterday, fell over an iron girder of the elevated railroad, and was struck by car No. 21 of the Houston and Forty-second-Street Railroad. Both her legs were severely injured.

At the annual meeting of the University of the City of New-York, held yesterday, the following were elected members of the Council to serve for four years: Manning S. Hutton, D.D.; William R. Martin; George R. Moore, LL. D.; A. R. Thompson, D. D.; Benjamin B. Ayerigg, M. D.; Ellis Charlier, Ph. D.; E. A. Washburn, D. D.

The New-York City and Northern Railroad, now in course of construction through the centre of Westchester County, is rapidly approaching completion. The rails are being laid in two sections—from the south going north and from the north running south, and they expect to unite some time this week at Croton Lake. They lay about a mile of rails a day, and are at present about five miles apart.

George Williams was under examination, before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on charges of passing counterfeit fifty-dollar bills of the National Broadway Bank on Hegeman & Co., the Broadway druggists, and on the American Specialty Company. A third complaint was made against him by Thomas Travers, of No. 463 Sixth-avenue, who charges that on Oct. 29 Williams passed one of the spurious bills on him.

Sunday, Charles Pistere, employed by Thomas Courtney, dry goods dealer, to sleep in his store, No. 310 Spring-street, woke up and found burglars standing near his cot. He gave an alarm, and William Nickels, a machinist, of Boston, and William Johnson, a New-York boatman, who had got through the aperture for the fan-light over the front door, were arrested. They had not had time to steal anything. Yesterday Justice Flammer held them for trial in $2,000 each.

Dr. Abram Jacobi issued a certificate of death from acute nephritis in the case of a child of L. G. Rodenstein, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street and St. Nicholas-avenue, last Friday, but when the undertaker presented the certificate at the Bureau of Vital Statistics and asked for a burial permit, Dr. Husted, the clerk in charge, refused to issue the permit until the cause of the nephritis had been stated by the attendant physician. The funeral, which was to have taken place Sunday, was, owing to this exhibition of "red tape," deferred until yesterday, and the matter is to be investigated by the Board of Health.

BROOKLYN.

The death of Chauncey Barnes, the South-street sail-maker, who shot himself through the head at his residence, No. 467 State-street, Sunday, occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified.

Mrs. Grace Lindon detected the smell of sulphur in her rooms, at No. 332 Navy-street, last Friday morning, and upon investigation found her child, a girl of 2 years, eating the colored tips of matches. She gave her an emetic, but the child died soon afterward in the greatest agony.

Poll Clerks to the number of 344, one-half of whom are Republicans, were appointed by the Board of Elections yesterday. Their duties will be to tally the votes as the canvassers count them, and to file copies of their tally-lists with the City Clerk, County Clerk, and Police Board at the close of the canvass.

A number of removals in the interests of the Democratic Ring were made in the Department of City Works, yesterday, by the Ring Commissioner Massey and the so-called Republican Commissioner Worth. The vacant places were then filled with "heelers," who will do the work which these Commissioners desire done at the polls to-day.

John E. Cowan, a clerk, living at No. 285 Baltic-street, was arraigned in Justice Semler's court yesterday on the charge of bigamy, his wife alleging that he married Elizabeth Dent on the 18th of October. Cowan's examination was adjourned for a week. He denied the charge, saying that "it was concocted in a mad revenge, with jealousy."

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The annual Fall games of the Westchester Athletic Club, of Port Chester, took place yesterday afternoon. The half-mile run was won by Herbert S. Lounsbury in 2:30¼. Clement D. Camp made a record of 16 feet 4 inches, in the running broad jump. The five miles go-as-you-please contest was won by James H. O'Neil in 31:34¼. William W. S. Boome won the quarter-mile run in 1:06¼, and S. S. Butterfield was first in a one-mile walk in 9:54. The most interesting feature of the sports was a tug of war between teams of four, representing Port Chester and Stamford. The former won after a severe struggle.

NEW-JERSEY.

On St. Paul's-avenue, Jersey City, is railroad trestle-work 75 feet high. Otto Carman, 40 years of age, was employed on it Sunday night. He missed his footing and fell headlong to the ground. Singularly enough, he was conscious when picked up, and though his injuries are severe, it is thought he will survive them.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Long Branch Pier Company, held at the Ocean Hotel yesterday, the following Directors were elected: William Ottman, the Hon. John Fitch, Joseph Francis Becker, Warren Leland, Sr., Edward C. Shaffer, Samuel M. James, and Warren Leland, Jr. The officers will be elected on the first Monday in December.

The trial of the citizens of Freehold who were indicted for selling liquor at the late County Fair, as well as that of Warren Leland, Jr., of the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, indicted for violation of the Liquor law, in selling on the Long Branch Pier, have been indefinitely postponed, ex-Prosecutor Robert Allen, Jr., of Red Bank, counsel for the defendants, having ruled out writs of certiorari in each case, and the Prosecutor having agreed to rest proceedings until both cases are argued before the Supreme Court this week.

A well-dressed stranger presented himself at the residence of Mr. Raab, in Third-street, Hoboken, Sunday, and asked for that gentleman. Mr. Raab was not at home. The stranger said he had a lucrative position to offer him, and that he would await his coming. After a time he became thirsty, and Mrs. Raab went into the saloon to get him some beer. When he had drank the beer, he excused himself from waiting longer, and bowed himself out. Mrs. Raab discovered after he had gone that he had taken $28 of her money.

At the Coroner's inquest in Paterson, last night, in relation to the murder of George Michael Fuchs, the scissors-grinder, who was shot last Tuesday night, many witnesses were examined. Testimony was offered to the effect that John Gibson, James Gibson, William Constantine, and William Welsh were seen near the scene of the shooting a few minutes before it happened. The Gibsons, Welsh, and Constantine were arrested and examined. They admitted that they were in the vicinity when the murder was committed, and contradicted each other in many particulars. The Gibsons were committed to jail, and the inquest was adjourned until to-night.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Advices from St. Thomas to Oct. 29, state that in the Republic of Hayti, Gen. Salomon was proclaimed President on Oct. 23. He obtained 23 out of 27 votes in the National Assembly. A ministry has not yet been formed. Gen. Salomon has issued a manifesto asking the support of the nation, and recommending the people to forget past conflicts. Gen. Salomon was Secretary of Finance and Commerce under Soulouque, and was Minister Plenipotentiary to the English and French Courts under Salnave. The Republic is tranquil, though it is feared the tranquillity is superficial.

The news from San Domingo is to Oct. 20. Without firing a single shot, the whole of the north has joined the revolutionary movement, Gen. Luperon heading. Samana has also followed. The rebels are marching south. The south is apparently adhering to the Government. President Guillemie is making strenuous assertions to assemble troops against the rebels, and fabulous war is soon expected. A decree has been issued declaring Puerto Plata and Monte Christ blockaded. The business of the whole Republic is at a stand-still, but it is hoped that the struggle will be short-lived.

A DAY FOR THANKSGIVING.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION—THURSDAY, NOV. 27, THE APPOINTED DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following proclamation was issued to-day by the President:

A PROCLAMATION.

At no recurrence of the season which the devout habit of a religious people has made the occasion for giving thanks to Almighty God and humbly invoking His continued favor has the material prosperity enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous, more manifold, or more universal. During the past year, also, unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquillity, the supremacy and security of the great institutions of civil and religious freedom, have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to their Government which the wisdom and courage of our ancestors so ably framed, and the wisdom and courage of their descendants have so firmly maintained, to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, instant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer; and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United states do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for his mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the hundred and fourth.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

By the President:

WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

SUBIG SAVINGS BANK DIRECTORS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The Liquidating Commissioners of the Louisiana Savings Bank have filed suits as follows in the Fifth District Court: Against E. C. Palmer and others, the Board of Directors of the bank, claiming $500,000 for mismanagements and other illegal acts; against E. C. Palmer & Co., claiming $238,000 illegally drawn from the bank by Palmer and charged to profit and loss; against Edward Conery for $47,000 illegally withdrawn from the bank; also suits for amounts due for unpaid stock, as follows: E. C. Palmer, $40,000; Edward Conery, $20,000; James Jackson, $20,000; Mrs. Kellar, $10,000; Frederick Wing, $10,000. These persons constituted the Board of Directors.

THE EPIDEMIC KILLED BY FROST.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 3.—Ice formed this morning in all the gutters of the city, and to-day is by far the coldest of the season. Fully 500 telegrams have been sent by physicians advising all residents that they can return with safety. Thus ends the epidemic of 1879.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL PROJECT.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—Gaston Blanchet sailed on Oct. 21 for France in the steamer Olinda Rodrigues. As a result of Mr. Blanchet's visit, it is expected that a corps of engineers will be here at the beginning of the coming year to commence the preliminary work on the canal.

THE LIBERIA MOVEMENT CRIPPLED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 3.—The bark AZOR, belonging to the Liberian Exodus Association, in which 300 colored people went to Liberia from Charleston in May, 1878, will be sold here, as auction, by order of the court, on Nov. 8, to satisfy demands upon the association.

CUSTOM-HOUSE DIFFICULTY.

AMHERSTBURG, Ontario, Nov. 3.—The American barge Ark, owned by S. B. Drummond, of Detroit, was seized here yesterday by the Customs authorities. A rescue being threatened by one of Drummond's Captains, four men were placed in charge under Customs Officer Hamilton. No rescue has been yet attempted.

HARVARD'S GOOD FORTUNE.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—It is stated that Walter Hastings, recently deceased, left the bulk of his fortune, after the decease of his wife, to Harvard College. The amount is estimated at $500